

Nations for the mutual exchange of information and documents would be a useful extension of Pan-American activities, helpful both to the countries of America and to those of Europe. In the opinion of Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, of the Chilean delegation.

"There is no basis for conflict between the Pan-American movement and the international movements based in Europe. The influence of the Pan-American movement will be beneficial, because it creates a nucleus of countries without rivalries and with friendly relations on all spheres. They therefore jointly exert a great moral influence which no country can ignore, and favorably affect other continents," he said.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME

More than 100,000 persons in all are estimated to have crossed the portals of the Boston Industrial Home to be helped to get a fresh start in the world. Oliver C. Elliott, superintendent of the home, said in his report at the recent annual meeting which marked completion of the institution's fiftieth year. The home admitted 2986 persons during the year, furnished a total of 31,141 lodgings to men and 8476 for women, and provided more than 24,000 meals.

"Those who come to the Industrial Home as a refuge are the homeless, friendless, jobless and penniless, and the home applies its helpful resources in the endeavor to lead them back to decency and upright living," said Mr. Elliott. "It is beyond the range of possibility to estimate the number who have been rescued and reclaimed, but we are constantly seeing fruits of our labors in the rehabilitated and reconstructed lives of those to whom we minister."

PROF. ROSTOVITZ TO REPRESENT YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University is to be represented at the International Meeting of Historians, to be held in Oslo, Norway, and the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held at Oxford University, Eng., by Prof. Michael I. Rostovitz, Sterling professor of ancient history and classical archaeology. Both meetings will be held during August.

Professor Rostovitz will sail for Paris at once. While in that city he will confer with the French Academy of Inscriptions and with Maurice Piliot and Prof. F. Cumont concerning the Yale excavations of the city of Dura, Syria, which are expected to be commenced this spring.

INDORSEMENT IS GIVEN GREATER BOSTON PLAN

Federation of neighboring cities and towns with the city of Boston to form a unified Greater Boston was recommended by William B. Munroe, professor of government in Harvard University, who, with Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, spoke at the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Both speakers said consolidation and the recognition of the area as a single community in census reports would hold economic advantages, encourage growth, increase real estate values and reduce costs of handling municipal interests of the municipalities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: God's Law of Holiness, Health, and Immortality," by Rev. William B. Munroe, C. S. member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Boston, 7:30. Celebration of the 18th anniversary of the birth of the Caledonian Club, Mechanics Building, Meeting, New England section, Illuminating Engineering Society, Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Ave., 7:30. Meeting by Miss Mildred Southwick in aid of the Emerson College Endowment, Huntington Chambers Hall, 7:30. Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Ave., 8:15. Informal lecture and discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Act by Commissioner Parker of the Industrial Accident Board, Suffolk Law School headquarters, 73 Hancock Street, 7:30. Leap Year Dance, supplied by The Blue Triangle Girls Club, 9 Huntington Ave., 8:30.

Chess, Boston Y. M. C. A. vs. Wells Chess Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8. Free public lecture, supplied by the Lowell Institute, by Edward Kennard Rand, Ph.D., professor of Latin, Harvard University, Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 491 Boston Street, 8. Annual guest night, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, entertainment and dancing, Hotel Vendome, 7. Regular monthly meeting, House Committee, Boston Square and Compass Club, clubhouse, 8. Concert by Huntington Glee Club, to aid Boston Y. M. C. A. financial canvas, Boston City Club, 8.

Theater: Hollis—Frank Craven, 8:15. Copy—"Take My Advice," 8:15. Repertory—"The New Heintz," 8:15. Tremont—"Wings" (film), 8:15. Metropolitan—"Old Ironsides" (film), continuous.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LABOR PROPOSES PLEDGE TO BAN INTERVENTION

United States Is Urged to Guarantee Noninterference in Latin America

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Unqualified opposition to interference by the United States with the internal affairs of any Latin-American country is expressed by the American Federation of Labor in a letter sent by its president, William Green, to Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the American delegation to the Pan-American congress, now in session at Havana.

Transmission of the federation's views on Pan-American relations was authorized by the executive council. Mr. Green wrote, in part: "The working people of the United States are firmly convinced that cordial and friendly relations can only be established and maintained between all countries represented in the Pan-American Union through the development of a perfect understanding that the Government of the United States will not at any time interfere in the affairs of any Latin-American nation or in the internal affairs of any country represented in the Pan-American Union."

"Such a guarantee should be absolute, without reservations, and should be made in such a way as to remove all doubt in the mind of all people who reside within all countries represented in the Pan-American Union."

"Labor's international principles, as well as Labor's principles of self-government, are comparable with those of most all other groups of people within the United States and the Pan-American countries."

"They are pledged to the ideals of self-government, and to the principle that the United States is traditional Americanism. It is a policy supported by the overwhelming sentiment of the American people. Only selfish interests within the United States and abroad which are influenced by greed and desire for exploitation oppose it."

"We deeply regret that the Government of the United States failed to designate a responsible representative of Labor to serve upon your delegation in an advisory capacity. We feel that the highest and best interests of the Pan-American Union could have been better served if the voice of Labor could have been heard in the councils of this great organization."

The letter also expresses the hope that "practical and constructive results will be achieved."

Kedroff Quartet

The Kedroff Quartet, composed of Russian singers, gave a concert in Symphony Hall last night for the benefit of the Committee for the Education of Russian Youth in Exile. Its program was made up of Russian folk songs and of compositions by the quartet. Carl Borodine, Dargomyshev, and others. The quartet, consisting of four men, was led by Vladimir Kedroff. The program was well received, and the quartet was applauded for their performance.

the tenor relied largely on falsetto, and he had a conspicuous vibrato. Nor was there anything in the music they sang to stir admiration. In spite of the rapturous tributes of Koussevitzky, Chaliapin and Mrs. Otto Kahn, the only apparent difference between these visitors and the ordinary American male quartet was that the Kedroffs sang in Russian.

AIR SERVICE TO MEXICO NEXT

Passengers and Express to Be Carried From New Orleans, June 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—NEW ORLEANS, La.—The opening June 1 of the Mexico International Airways, Inc., in operation between New Orleans and Mexico City, with stops at Houston, Brownsville and Tampico, twice a week with Ford trimotor all-metal planes, has been announced here by organizers.

The planes will leave New Orleans at 2 a. m. and reach Mexico City at 3:30 p. m. Each plane will accommodate 12 passengers with their hand luggage and a limited amount of express, according to information made public here.

Fare \$50 Higher

The fare by air from New Orleans to Mexico City will be \$150, the train fare now being slightly more than \$100, with Pullman fare and meals during the trip of three days and three nights included. Landings and take-offs will be made at Callender Field, six miles below New Orleans on the other side of the Mississippi. The record of the Ford trimotor plane which carried Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh to Mexico City from Detroit and back again was said to be a factor influencing the choice of this type of aircraft by officials of the Airways Company.

Col. George R. Shanton, president of the recently started Miami-Cuba Airways, is to resign from this project to take the presidency of the new Mexican line, it is said.

The establishment and operation at New Orleans of the Mexico International Airways, Inc., will make a complete air route between New York and Mexico City, and will insure a 30-hour delivery of mail between those two cities. It was said that mail carrying between New Orleans and Atlanta would begin with the completion of the lighting of the route.

SHAW WILL NOT ACT ON SHAKESPEARE INQUIRY

LONDON (AP)—The suggestion of Lord Sydenham for a reopening of the dispute revolving around the authorship of Shakespeare's plays in the appointment of a committee of three to undertake examination of evidence connecting the playwright with dramatic bearing his name has met with sarcastic rejoinder from Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Shaw, whose name was suggested as being likely material for the proposed committee, said today he would not serve even if the request did reach the formal stage. "I am not a commissioner in lunacy," he told a representative of the Evening Standard. "For that matter I have never claimed authorship for even the plays I am supposed to have written myself. And what record is there of my having done so?"

YALE LIBRARIAN NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The appointment of Prof. Frederick C. Hicks of New York City, as law librarian and professor of legal bibliography in the Yale Law School, is announced by Prof. Robert M. Hutchins, dean-elect of the school.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds. Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; colder Saturday; moderate westerly winds, shifting to northwest on Saturday. Southern New England: Partly light snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight; colder Saturday; moderate westerly winds, shifting to northwest on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....12
Atlantic City.....12
Boston.....12
Buffalo.....12
Calgary.....12
Chicago.....12
Denver.....12
Detroit.....12
Evanston.....12
Galveston.....12
Hartford.....12
Havana.....12
Jacksonville.....12
Kansas City.....12
Los Angeles.....12
Miami.....12
Memphis.....12
Montreal.....12
New Orleans.....12
New York.....12
Philadelphia.....12
Pittsburgh.....12
Portland.....12
Rapid City.....12
St. Louis.....12
St. Paul.....12
Tampa.....12
Washington.....12

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NATION ADVISED TO END POLICY OF ISOLATION

New Treaties of Arbitration Should Be Entered Into, Radcliffe Speaker Says

There has been a nation-wide increase in interest in world affairs. James W. Garner, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, told the closing session of the School of Foreign Affairs at Radcliffe College, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, but this increase has yet to overcome the "provincialism" that has kept the United States contributions to world peace at a point not commensurate with the national capacity.

Professor Garner criticized the isolationist policies that have curbed United States entrance into arbitration agreements in late years. Although once a leader in this movement, he said, the United States has signed treaties only with Sweden and Liberia since 1910, while the rest of the world has entered into 160 treaties for arbitration since that date.

Moroccan Case Cited

Of the 26 Root treaties entered into before this time, agreeing to submit all disputes to arbitration except those affecting national honor, all but four have been allowed to elapse, and four of these will elapse this year, he added.

Naming the part played by the United States in settling the Moroccan case, he said:

United States Seeks to Disprove "Imperialism" by Neighborliness

Policy at Havana Conference Unofficially Outlined—Hopes Aid Given Stronger Mexico Will Correct Misconceptions Built Up in Latin America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—HAVANA—Since the recent day when the Sixth Pan-American Congress was opened with addresses by President Coolidge and President Machado the largest and most brilliant gathering of internationalists and correspondents ever attending the United States has been the center of the Hemisphere has followed every word that might outline the course of the distinguished delegation, headed by Charles E. Hughes, which is representing the United States.

It is said here that the large business interests of the world, as well as the major political interests have their observers at the sessions of the congress and listening in on the comment that the host nations will make. What everyone appears to be seeking is information as to the attitude of the Washington delegates on certain major questions which, in one form or another, are certain to be discussed.

Is the United States pursuing an imperialistic policy toward the 20 other members of the Pan-American Union? If not, by what means will the United States remove an impression that may have gained a foothold in some of the member republics?

Questions Answered

There has been given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement which attempts to answer the chief questions that are in the air in this temporary New World capital. The statement, while not an utterance by the United States delegation, comes from one whose knowledge in international relations and whose position entitles his words to very respect.

"There is no good in denying that the imputation of imperialism to the United States is being most actively discussed here, or that a satisfactory answer to this question must be provided," said this gentleman. "I do not mean that the question

disputes as a striking example of what can be done when this country will 'come out of its shell.' Professor Garner said: 'To say that we cannot co-operate with other nations in a common undertaking without losing our freedom of action is tantamount to saying that we are not equal to the others with whom we play.'

The Monroe Doctrine was blamed for a part of this isolationist attitude. Stating himself in favor of the doctrine drawn up by James Monroe, Professor Garner criticized the "added corollaries" and the "perversions" that have smothered the doctrine, until it is regarded merely a cloak for North American imperialism for those countries south of the Rio Grande. This doctrine is "staked out" as an objection to every international agreement, he said.

Defensive Alliance Minimized
Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard University, declared that the bipartite treaty proposed by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, was rejected in Washington, and a multilateral treaty requested, on the grounds that the former would be "something closely approaching a defensive alliance." This position was unjustified, Professor Hudson said, since it could have been remedied by an announcement of willingness to enter into similar treaties with other countries.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, author of the standard work "Plebiscites," who has recently returned from Geneva, stated her belief to the school that the greatest need of today is disarmament. If the United States would declare a willingness to refrain from using an aggressor nation, the economic boycotts against aggressors, provided for by treaty in Europe, would allow general disarmament.

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STATES AWAKEN TO NECESSITY OF SAVING FORESTS

Protective Legislation Makes New Record in America for 1927

WASHINGTON—One hundred and thirty new forestry laws, or amendments to prior acts, relating to forest taxation, fire prevention and reforestation has been passed by state legislatures in 1927, it is shown by a survey by the forestry department of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. California was the most active state in such legislation, followed closely by Wisconsin and Minnesota.

New laws, or amendments to statutes, relating to the problem of forest taxation were passed by Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana. Florida, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, Delaware and Kansas enacted laws providing for the establishment of state boards of forestry and state forests.

Included in the new legislation relating to forestry in California are bills providing for additional forest

lands, reforestation of public lands, provisions for courses in forestry and amendments to the penal code relating to the prevention and control of fires and the cutting and destroying of timber.

Wisconsin enacted a law which provides for the establishment of a state conservation commission among the duties of which are to establish state forests, state productive nurseries, experimental stations and the maintenance of fire fighting establishments. Wisconsin's new tax law establishes a method of taxing forest lands on a yield basis.

Minnesota, through the provisions of new legislation, will establish state forests out of certain state lands. A yield tax law under the provisions of the recently approved reforestation amendment to the State Constitution has also been passed by Minnesota.

Logging on state lands must be done in such manner as to insure natural reforestation, according to a new law enacted by Washington.

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WEDDING STORY NOW EXPLAINED BY MR. HOOVER

Married by Priest in Civil Ceremony but Both Are Quakers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There has been a great deal of whispering about the religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover since he has loomed as a Presidential possibility. It has been said that one or both of them or their sons or their wives were members of the Roman Catholic Church. None of this is true and the source of the report has now been cleared up by Mr. Hoover himself.

Mr. Hoover said he and his wife were married by a Catholic priest but with a civil ceremony and the circumstances were disclosed in the explanation.

He had been in Australia and was returning to California before going to China, where he had been offered an excellent position.

Message Misinterpreted

He sent word to Miss Lou Henry, who had been a fellow student at Stanford University, that he was coming and asking her if she would marry him and go to China. The message misinterpreted so that they finally got into communication and Miss Henry had consented to marry him and accompany him to China where there was little time left before his ship sailed.

The only person who could be reached to marry them was the Rev. Ramon Maria Mestres of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo of Monterey, Calif. The service he performed was not a sacrament of the church, but a civil ceremony such as clergymen generally are authorized to perform. Within 24 hours the young couple had sailed for China, where they spent several years.

Civil Ceremony Only

It was pointed out by Roman Catholic authorities here that a priest in marrying two non-Catholics would simply be exercising the authority conferred on him by the state in common with the ministers of other denominations.

Automobile and Airplane City to Open New Suburban Epoch

Artistry in Streets and Parkways Linked With Plans for Near-By Business Section—Tract of 1000 Acres to Permit Unrestricted Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A city to cost \$60,000,000, to provide homes for 1500 families and to be in keeping with the age of the airplane and automobile, has just been announced here by Alexander M. Bing, president of the company, who was largely responsible for developing "Rumseyville" in Queens, explained to a group of newspaper men here that the purpose of the new city is to help solve the housing problem in a more intelligent plan than has been possible before. The company has acquired its property, he said, far enough away from any other city not to be bound by street lines, zoning laws or park regulations.

Allows Efficient Growth

"It will be the first 'automobile city' in the United States," he said, "that is, it will be the first town, planned from its very beginning with the age of the automobile and airplane in view and the manner of living which has resulted from the advent of new things."

"Also it will be an initial step toward a more economic and efficient growth of the metropolitan region by providing adequately for industry and affording homes with gardens and parks without further burdening existing transit and transportation facilities. In other words, it will not be a dormitory suburb sending its inhabitants into New York every morning and out again every evening."

Mr. Bing said provision would be made, as the development went on for an aviation field, but that of greater significance would be the arrangement of parkways, streets and traffic lanes.

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nomination to perform legally valid marriage ceremonies. Mrs. Hoover was at the time of her marriage an Episcopalian and Mr. Hoover was a Quaker. Mrs. Hoover later turned to the Quaker Church and attends services here at the Little Friends Meeting House on 1 Street, near the Friends' School. Mr. Hoover is not a regular attendant but goes, when he can, to quarterly meetings.

LITHUANIA READY TO SIGN GERMAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The negotiations between Augustin Waldemar and the Lithuanian Premier, leaving Berlin. This would not only ease the situation of the German minorities in the Memel district, but also probably affect political problems in the East by strengthening Lithuania's position.

Meanwhile the news reaches Berlin from Warsaw that fresh obstacles have arisen in the German-Polish commercial parleys, threatening once more to delay the conclusion of the commercial treaty. While this will be welcome to German farmers it is most unfavorable for German industry which wants to export to Poland, just as the latter country is eager to sell its farm products to Germany.

The farmers represented by the German National Party in the Government are much opposed to the importation of foreign foodstuffs, therefore are also against the conclusion of the German-Polish commercial treaty.

TRUCKS AS RAILROAD SUPPLEMENT ACCEPTED

CHICAGO (P)—Acceptance of the motortruck as supplemental to railroad transportation, has become a fact with the perfection of the organization of a motortruck division of the American Railway Association.

Officers elected include A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as chairman, and T. B. Wilson, Southern Pacific Motor Transport Company, and G. C. Woodruff, assistant freight traffic manager, New York Central, as vice-chairmen.

Must Await Recount

Regardless of Mr. Vare's decision, the committee's recognition of the Wilson claims has probably removed the possibility of his becoming a candidate in this year's elections. The last filing date in Pennsylvania is Feb. 24, and before filing Mr. Vare must await the recount and the Senate's disposition of Mr. Wilson's claims.

Houses Around Parkways

Houses will be on short side streets, he said, and will face individual gardens, through which will run a path leading directly to the parkway. Homes for 600 families will be grouped around each of these parkways, which will be about half a mile long and the width of a city block. Around each of the parkways will be a school, playground, tennis courts and community centers, thus centering the cultural and community life about the central park space.

There will be no back yard fences, but hedges may be used. The general plan contemplates a building scheme that will turn its back on traffic lanes and face what heretofore has been known as the back yard. In this scheme the garage assumes a new aspect. No longer will it be the unsightly thing of galvanized iron or corrugated tin, but will be built in as part of the house and will be a thing of beauty, in keeping with the trend to beauty in automobiles.

Col. Lindbergh

Lands at Cartagena on Way to Bogota

CARTAGENA, Colombia (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, fresh from his 10-day vacation in Panama, is again on his good-will tour that will carry him to the Pan-American Conference at Havana.

He left France Field, Colon, at 9:26 o'clock Thursday morning, and four hours and thirty minutes later came to earth at the Boca Grande flying

field outside of Cartagena, on his way to Bogota, the capital. He estimated the hop at 400 miles.

As the Spirit of St. Louis came into sight over the city, the spectators broke into enthusiastic cheers. Factory whistles and train whistles shrieked and the sirens of the ships in the bay added to the clamor.

Walking through the great crowd of spectators which filled the field, Colonel Lindbergh entered an automobile with the Governor of the State of Bolivar and several high public officers. Later he went to the suburb of Isla de Manga, where he was the guest of H. O. Ware, an American business man.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (P)—The French aviators, Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebriz, arrived here from Colon, Panama, Thursday afternoon at 2:10. They made the 900-mile hop in approximately 8½ hours. Nearly 3000 persons, including President Chacon, welcomed the aviators to Guatemala City.

Senate Committee Agrees to Wilson Plea for Recount in Pennsylvania

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's Administration, and who opposed William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, for the seat Mr. Vare claims there.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee's reversal of itself on the question of ordering a recount of the ballots in six Pennsylvania counties, as demanded by Mr. Wilson and which previously by a strictly party vote had been refused by the Republican majority on the committee, has placed Mr. Wilson's claims to the seat in the contest, and before Mr. Vare can again have his case acted upon the Senate must ballot on Mr. Wilson's contentions.

Mr. Vare's Dilemma

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One Cake for 5000!

Minneapolis Has It

City Is to Observe Diamond Jubilee Jan. 30 With Big Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A mammoth birthday cake, sufficient to serve 5000 guests, will be cut here Jan. 30. It is seven feet high, 12 feet in diameter and weighs 1200 pounds. Seventy-five three-foot candles will grace the top of the cake, symbolical of Minneapolis' diamond anniversary.

Ingredients in the delicacy include 400 pounds of icing sugar, 120 pounds of currants, 240 pounds of mixed peel, 50 pounds of almonds, 240 pounds of flour, 100 quarts of water and 150 dozen eggs.

The cake will be served at the supper during the jubilee ball to be held in the \$5,000,000 municipal auditorium which will formally open the city's anniversary celebration. The decorative scheme will be carried out in crystal and silver.

The list of patronesses is made up of 300 pioneers and their descendants who will be seated in boxes gayly decorated for the occasion. It is this group of old-timers, who founded a city on the edge of a western prairie, who will receive the honors of the opening festival.

Tentative plans for the year include the presentation of a historical pageant during the summer.

COLOMBIA GREET'S COL. LINDBERGH

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BREWSTER ASKS RADIO FREEDOM BE ESTABLISHED

Right of Discussion on
Public Issues Demanded
by Maine Governor

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—That those who seek to influence public opinion in many of the larger centers, now dominate the press and are rapidly accumulating control over the radio was asserted by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, in an address before delegates here attending the annual state conference of grange lecturers.

"Freedom of the press necessarily means that newspapers are free not to print what they do not choose," said the Governor.

"A Congressman from Maine was closed off the air in the City of New York when, in his broadcast, he undertook to discuss what seemed to him certain abuses of the public," he continued. "It has not yet been established how far the radio is free."

"They seek to bar from discussion in interested assemblies of our citizens any subject or any individual that may encroach upon the field of special privileges that they would reserve unto themselves. Those who might be informed regarding topics of public importance are to be tabooed."

"The decision rests with the American people as to how far their efforts shall succeed. One mindful of the history of America need not feel that the American people will be permanently denied access to the truth."

RUMANIA GETS CLOSER TO ITALY

(Continued from Page 1)

the premiership of General Averescu. It is felt that with the Russian challenge more bitter than ever, Italian rearmament would be helpful.

Dramatic Reshuffling Unlikely

It is unlikely, despite the lively comment, that there will be any dramatic reshuffling of Balkan relations. Nations do not usually behave like that. But truly, there are signs that Rumania intends to lean toward Italy and therefore, in present conditions, away from France and the Little Entente. Maybe M. Brindani, in his meeting with Mr. Titulescu will do something to reconcile the two friendships. If France and Italy could settle their differences the central European situation would improve as by magic.

The Temps regards Rumania as occupying a most important position because it is the keystone of the Little Entente; it is the bridge between Yugoslavia and Greece and it can help toward a sincere rapprochement between Bulgaria and its neighboring states. It points out, however, that Gen. Averescu's friendship with Italy does not mean that he is going to turn his back on the Little Entente. On the contrary it seemed to bring about malaise and Ion Brindani reversed the policy of his predecessor. Since then a friendship pact between Italy and Rumania has been signed. The Times probably presaging a veritable alliance has given a new turn to the Balkan situation. The Temps further remarks that if Hungary is really re-arming it is Rumania which is particularly menaced. Nevertheless Italy can use its influence to facilitate a reconciliation between

Building of Abyssinian Dam Awaits Government's Action

"Agreement to Agree" With American Company for
Lake Tana Construction Requires Ratification—
British Willingness to Use Water Also Necessary

NEW YORK—Action by the Abyssinian Government on the concession for a \$20,000,000 dam for irrigation and waterpower development of Lake Tana is awaited as the next step in confirming the award of the construction rights, negotiations for which are under way by the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. It has just been learned here.

Announcement of completion of arrangements between the White Corporation and Dr. Wazirah C. Martin, envoy extraordinary of the Abyssinian Government, resulted in numerous conflicting reports. Reports from London mentioned an alleged secret treaty between the Ethiopian and British governments covering the development of the Lake Tana and Blue Nile waters. Subsequent advices from Europe denied the existence of such an agreement.

"A closure" has been effected with Dr. Martin as the official representative of the Abyssinian Government," according to E. N. Chilson, vice-president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, who represented his company in the negotiations.

"This in effect is an 'agreement to agree,'" Mr. Chilson said. "Dr. Martin will arrive in Abyssinia this month, and after translation of the documents to the Prince Regent and the Ethiopian Government, the formal concession will be based upon the agreement as to methods of operation and the tentative draft of the concession which was contained in the closure of the J. G. White and our company."

TEXAS SENATOR DECLARES WETS CAN NEVER WIN

In Minority, Says Mr. Sheppard, or Would Sink Civilization for Drink

WASHINGTON—Following the pronouncement of Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, in favor of prohibition, Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, has made his position clear on the Democratic side of the Senate. Replying to remarks of W. C. Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland, he declared that whatever the Senator from Maryland may say about bootlegging and illicit stills in various localities, the fact remains that there has been much less drinking, and that there is practically no probability that the Eighteenth Amendment will ever be repealed.

Mr. Sheppard finds "The same old minority of wet appetites marching on the Capitol—marching to receive the usual knockout from the drys in Congress. They still seem to consider the yearning for drink an aspiration for liberty. They are still attempting in the name of freedom to establish, on a legal basis, the traffic in alcohol, a traffic that ministers to the basest passions of the human race."

"Fortunate it is that the wets are in the minority else they would sink our civilization for the sake of drink. They still fail to understand that in the permanent view of a permanent majority of the American people there is no legitimate use for beverage alcohol in any part of this Nation."

"National prohibition is the greatest obstacle yet placed between the liquor traffic and millions of possible victims—the most effective blow the trade has ever received, and the wets know it. Else why are they so desperately endeavoring to overthrow prohibition? So desperately have they become that they interpret the most insignificant and untypical occurrences as indications of what they call a trend against prohibition."

"When a wet city goes wet they say it portends a revolution. The truth is we have had them on the run since the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were adopted. We have them on the run today and we propose to keep them on the run."

GERMAN REPUBLIC CALLED PERMANENT

Monarchy Cannot Be Restored
Dr. Ludwig Declares

Dwindling of the monarchistic atmosphere in Germany, and indications of the permanency of the German Republic, were reported by Dr. Emil Ludwig, biographer and historian, during an address in Boston in which he traced the influence of Bismarck on the Germany of yesterday and today.

President von Hindenburg and other representatives of the old monarchistic class, are now filling positions in the Republic which they are bound to support, Dr. Ludwig said. Furthermore, the differences between the 20 or more royal families, who relinquished their power without a word at the end of the war for the return of monarchy are almost impossible. Bismarck told of this long before it happened, Dr. Ludwig continued. His influence tended to make Germany great and the individualism of the man himself was the greatest mistake was to think that the gap between the monarchy and the republic would be bridged without a social upheaval.

The possibility of a union between Germany and Austria was pictured by Dr. Ludwig, when, in answer to a question regarding this possibility, he declared the peoples of both countries approved, but the union was being delayed by outside agencies.

indicating that in his opinion the stop signal system is being overdone in the United States, on the ground that it does not always help, and frequently hinders traffic, Dr. Milton McCintock, director of the Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research at Harvard, told the Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association that only two or three cities are using their streets to more than 50 per cent of their capacity.

"The chief tendency in American traffic control is to stop people. We put up stop signs everywhere. In Los Angeles I found that stop signs in front of every schoolhouse in the city was resulting in 5,000,000 useless vehicular stops."

"Many people are addicts of the red-light theory. Where they are essential, I am the first to advocate them, as I am doing in my report for Boston."

"My theory is not to slow down traffic, but to speed it up. I do this by timing stop signals at intersections in such a way that an autoist can drive along a boulevard through the heart of a city at 20 miles per hour."

ON NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
PROCTOR, Vt.—Election of Frank E. Lavery, publisher of the Vermont Daily Times, as a member of the Vermont section of the New England Council is announced by Redfield Proctor, chairman for Vermont.

SOUTH OPPOSES JADWIN FLOOD CONTROL PLAN

Secretary of War Answers
Criticism at Hearing by
House Committee

WASHINGTON—The Jadwin plan of flood control is meeting with opposition in several quarters. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, appeared before the House Flood Control Committee to supplement the information given by Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, who was excused after he had failed to answer a question put to him by Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Davis made a statement upholding the Jadwin plan at all points. He was then questioned by members of the committee, many of whom were frankly critical of the scheme worked out by the army engineers. He was asked whether he believed

that a single head would be better or whether a composite of a number of individuals would not be able to work out the best solution of the problem.

Confidence in Congress

The Secretary of War replied that he had the utmost confidence in the wisdom of Congress and would abide by whatever decision it arrived at. The matter of the distribution of the cost of the proposed improvements and the question as to whether the national government should not bear the entire cost were threshed out at length.

Mr. Davis was asked whether any consideration had been given to the states of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries which cause the damage in the lower regions. He said that there had not been, but that South Dakota and Minnesota had the same status as Maine and New York in bearing their part of the burden of national payment and no more.

Objection was made by W. V. Gregory (D.), Representative from Kentucky, to the fact that no protection was given cities and land in his State subject to floods caused by levees erected in other states, and that they had to pay a part of the expense of building levees that wrought destruction in Kentucky. Mr. Davis said that this was the case in other localities, and that the situation had to be taken as a whole.

Termed National Asset

E. E. Cox (D.), Representative from Georgia, asked a series of questions designed to show that the Mississippi, being a national asset, should be controlled at national expense. The Secretary of War answered that local benefits justify the requirement of local contributions. The committee asked the Secretary to return for further questioning.

Representatives of Louisiana appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce to oppose the Jadwin report as inadequate and to urge a comprehensive plan for the control of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Alfred H. Stone of Mississippi, vice-president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, objected to the Jadwin report on several grounds, one of which was that it mistakenly assumes that Mississippi flood control is a reclamation project bringing land value increases.

Mr. Stone's plea was for the establishment of a national policy through legislation which will make Mississippi flood control a sole federal responsibility, the cost to be borne by the national Government alone. He pointed out that the localities in the flooded areas already have spent \$291,000,000 of their own money in flood protection.

ACOSTA GETS 5 DAYS
FOR 'HOUSE-TOP' FLYING

NAUGATUCK, Conn. (P)—Bert Acosta, internationally known transatlantic aviator, is serving five days in the county jail at New Haven, Conn., for flying over the town of Naugatuck, Conn., in a house-top flying machine.

In court Mr. Acosta offered to apologize for his infraction of the law, although saying that an apology did not fully meet the case. Judge F. A. Sears said an apology was not in order and imposed the sentence on Mr. Acosta's plea of guilty. Before going to jail the pilot paid the costs of court, which were \$19.51, and by so doing will not have to work out 20 days additional in jail.

Men who are now high in the councils of the great New York recall riding behind Nig and Fred on the old Bayswater bus. Drivers, too, have come and gone, but the well-known team went steadily on without deviation or lapse from the beaten path.

The school board has decided that the bus was antiquated and a motor is to be used to cover the route.

TOLEDO COMMISSION
APPROVES NEW CHARTER

TOLEDO, O.—The City Charter Commission, drafting a new city manager form of government for Toledo at its first test of voting strength, approved the Hare plan of proportional representation as the method of electing the Council, by vote of 8 to 4 with three members absent.

Ten votes are required to approve the charter in its final form before submission to the electors.

AMERICANS PLAN GIFT TO LOUVAIN

Engineers to Donate Clock
and Carillon to Famed
Belgian Library

NEW YORK—A delegation of American engineers will attend the dedication ceremonies of the Louvain University Library in Louvain, Belgium, on July 4, according to announcement just made by the Engineering Foundation here.

The clock and carillon will be placed in the tower of the new library building, under the auspices of the foundation, as the gift of 50,000 American engineers and "in memory of the engineers of the United States of America who gave their lives in the service of their country and its allies in the war of 1914-1918."

There are forty-eight states in our Union, and there will be 48 stars in the four dials of the clock on the tower of Louvain Library and 48 bells in the carillon. Dr. Edward Dean Adams, chairman of the foundation's committee in charge of the enterprise, said:

"When the liberty bell of Louvain rings in the dedicatory service on the Fourth of July, it should proclaim a message of good will to Europe from at least 4800 engineers of the United States who have contributed to this memorial to their professional brethren."

OIL MEN SEEK TO AID
INDUSTRY FROM WITHIN

TULSA, Okla.—Co-operation within the oil producing industry, rather than federal regulation, should be the aim of the oil men of the United States, in the opinion of James A. Vessey, a member of the Committee of Nine which is to make recommendations to President Coolidge's petroleum commission.

Addressing 300 oil men of the Mid-Continental group Mr. Vessey declared the restrictions in the Seminole field had demonstrated what could be accomplished by the industry itself. E. B. Reeser, president of a large concern, observed that these restrictions expire in six weeks, and that lacking further agreements, 250 wells would resume production.

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SOUTH OPPOSES JADWIN FLOOD CONTROL PLAN

Secretary of War Answers
Criticism at Hearing by
House Committee

WASHINGTON—The Jadwin plan of flood control is meeting with opposition in several quarters. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, appeared before the House Flood Control Committee to supplement the information given by Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, who was excused after he had failed to answer a question put to him by Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Davis made a statement upholding the Jadwin plan at all points. He was then questioned by members of the committee, many of whom were frankly critical of the scheme worked out by the army engineers. He was asked whether he believed

that a single head would be better or whether a composite of a number of individuals would not be able to work out the best solution of the problem.

Confidence in Congress

The Secretary of War replied that he had the utmost confidence in the wisdom of Congress and would abide by whatever decision it arrived at. The matter of the distribution of the cost of the proposed improvements and the question as to whether the national government should not bear the entire cost were threshed out at length.

Mr. Davis was asked whether any consideration had been given to the states of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries which cause the damage in the lower regions. He said that there had not been, but that South Dakota and Minnesota had the same status as Maine and New York in bearing their part of the burden of national payment and no more.

Objection was made by W. V. Gregory (D.), Representative from Kentucky, to the fact that no protection was given cities and land in his State subject to floods caused by levees erected in other states, and that they had to pay a part of the expense of building levees that wrought destruction in Kentucky. Mr. Davis said that this was the case in other localities, and that the situation had to be taken as a whole.

Termed National Asset

E. E. Cox (D.), Representative from Georgia, asked a series of questions designed to show that the Mississippi, being a national asset, should be controlled at national expense. The Secretary of War answered that local benefits justify the requirement of local contributions. The committee asked the Secretary to return for further questioning.

Representatives of Louisiana appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce to oppose the Jadwin report as inadequate and to urge a comprehensive plan for the control of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Alfred H. Stone of Mississippi, vice-president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, objected to the Jadwin report on several grounds, one of which was that it mistakenly assumes that Mississippi flood control is a reclamation project bringing land value increases.

Mr. Stone's plea was for the establishment of a national policy through legislation which will make Mississippi flood control a sole federal responsibility, the cost to be borne by the national Government alone. He pointed out that the localities in the flooded areas already have spent \$291,000,000 of their own money in flood protection.

ACOSTA GETS 5 DAYS
FOR 'HOUSE-TOP' FLYING

NAUGATUCK, Conn. (P)—Bert Acosta, internationally known transatlantic aviator, is serving five days in the county jail at New Haven, Conn., for flying over the town of Naugatuck, Conn., in a house-top flying machine.

In court Mr. Acosta offered to apologize for his infraction of the law, although saying that an apology did not fully meet the case. Judge F. A. Sears said an apology was not in order and imposed the sentence on Mr. Acosta's plea of guilty. Before going to jail the pilot paid the costs of court, which were \$19.51, and by so doing will not have to work out 20 days additional in jail.

Men who are now high in the councils of the great New York recall riding behind Nig and Fred on the old Bayswater bus. Drivers, too, have come and gone, but the well-known team went steadily on without deviation or lapse from the beaten path.

The school board has decided that the bus was antiquated and a motor is to be used to cover the route.

TOLEDO COMMISSION
APPROVES NEW CHARTER

TOLEDO, O.—The City Charter Commission, drafting a new city manager form of government for Toledo at its first test of voting strength, approved the Hare plan of proportional representation as the method of electing the Council, by vote of 8 to 4 with three members absent.

Ten votes are required to approve the charter in its final form before submission to the electors.

Better "Movies" Cry of Public, German Film Magnate Declares

Introduction of Vaudeville on Same Program Shows
Pictures Are Not Capable of Standing Alone,
He Tells National Board of Review

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The trend toward the presentation of vaudeville on the same program with motion pictures is an evidence that better photoplays are needed which are capable of standing alone, according to Frederick Wynne-Jones, president of the German UFA Pictures.

Speaking before the fourth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, Mr. Wynne-Jones declared the inability of the producers to film plays good enough to really satisfy public demand had been responsible for the introduction of "reviews and circus bands" as a part of the motion-picture theater's offering.

Good Pictures Demanded

"The picture public demands good pictures, and when the picture theater comes into its own again, producers will be compelled to make changes in their policy," Mr. Wynne-Jones continued. "Exhibitors can be excused for many of their showings because their hands are tied by present methods of buying pictures. They are practically forced to buy poor pictures."

"I admit that producers set out with bona fide efforts to make quality pictures, but it is not possible to get a picture of distinct merit and consistent quality with quantity."

"It is time for our producers to pocket their ego and quench their greed in trying to supply the needs of all theaters. A concentration on quality is the public demand and the producer who does not hear this is going to slide, and when the slide is reached, the slide will be fast and furious."

More Than Money Wanted

"Let the public feel that when they go into any theater they are going to see a picture of distinct merit. Money does not make good pictures; but it can purchase skill capable of making good pictures."

"Many pictures with potential greatness have been spoiled because there has not been sufficient time for their development. Divided time between this picture and the other picture in the course of production leads to a state where neither picture is getting the attention necessary for successful development."

"The public also demands truth in pictures. Historical reference will help the box office. Our children are impressed with what they see on the screen, and part of their education is influenced by the screen. Accepted theories and established facts should not be paraphrased or distorted by producers."

A Henry Ford Needed

Alexander Bakshy, European critic and the author of several books on artistry in photoplay production, declared the industry needs a Henry Ford who could show the producers how to double the value of their product, and at the same time cut their expenditures in half. The American

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can producers make a mistake by inflating the stories of costs of production and "stars" salaries, he declared.

Necessity for application of fundamental rules of the drama to the construction of motion pictures is obvious, Mr. Bakshy said. It is not necessary that they should copy the drama, but should develop rules of their own in keeping with the general requirements, but applied to the individual medium, he added.

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Benito Mussolini Tells Why He Prefers Fascism to Democracy for Italian People

(Continued from Page 1)

Chamber, the especial cabinet of Il Duce.

It has been my fortune to see many rulers in their official environment—every President of the United States since and including Grover Cleveland, one Premier of England, a Premier and a Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, a Premier and a Minister of France, the President and the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, the President of Greece, to say nothing of certain Latin-American dignitaries. Yet I will confess to certain feelings not unshared with me as I was ushered into the presence of the man who has inspired in the great majority of the people of a modern state such passionate adoration that he can brush aside every rule of twentieth century politics and still maintain his power unshaken. For in the final analysis the power of Mussolini rests, not so much on the political machine he has built as upon the confidence and admiration he has inspired in the Italian people. I have been but a scant two weeks in Italy this time, and a shorter period two years ago, but in that time I have seen how picture stores with pictures of the Duce in the window draw a group of eagerly disputatious men; how dead walls bear his features stenciled on them; how business men applaud the order which has been established under his rule, and how foreigners here resident exult in the disappearance of certain petty nuisances that used often to make life in Italy disagreeable. Whatever his philosophy of politics may be, it is worthy of applause when judged by its results.

Favors Naturalization

But to the man himself. Diagonally across a huge square room, at a distance of more than 100 feet from the door by which I enter is a heavy black oak, flat-topped desk. A man squarely and powerfully built, rather over the middle height, is bending over it examining some papers. At the sound of footsteps he straightens up and comes rather more than half-way across the room to greet me. The features of Mussolini are today almost as widely known as those of Napoleon—whom in no small degree he resembles. His face is broad; the eyes brown and a trifle protuberant, which gives an air of eagerness to his expression. His nose is large and aggressive; his mouth well modeled and sensitive; his chin square, firm and with a well-defined cleft. He has the olive complexion of the Italian with the blue of a heavy beard showing through on cheeks and chin. I had expected to look upon a sterner and more forbidding face, for the countenances of those who by their own efforts attain and wield autocratic power usually reflect something of the bitterness of the battles they have won. I well remember Richard Croker, whose infrequent smile was in itself a menace. Not so the Italian "boss" whose smile lights up his face, and—surest proof of sincerity—is reflected in his eyes.

In greeting me he murmured pleasantly: "I am glad to see you. I have many of your people here. Excellent," I said, "and they make good citizens."

"We are glad to have our people who go to the United States become naturalized," he responded, speaking in a very careful English. "But the United States is the one country of which we urge our people to become citizens. America is a country in which we can never have anything but the most harmonious relations, and to which we already owe much. Italians who go there should become naturalized as soon as they are fit."

Approves Immigration Policy

The Duce went on to say that his government approved the immigration policy of the United States. For the moment this puzzled me, considering the common belief that Italy is overpopulated and seeks an outlet for its people. But this is an error, even though a common one. In a recent speech of Mussolini I find these words:

"Some unintelligent persons will say: There are too many of us. Intelligent persons answer: We are too few!"

"I declare strength of population to be not a fundamental factor but a premise to the political, and therefore the economic and moral power of a country."

"Let us speak plainly: what are 40,000,000 Italians beside 90,000,000 Germans and 200,000,000 Slavs? Look westward: what are 40,000,000 Italians beside 40,000,000 Frenchmen, plus the 90,000,000 inhabitants of their colonies, or beside 46,000,000 British, plus 450,000,000 in their Empire? Gentlemen, if Italy wishes to count for something she must approach the threshold of the second half of this century with a population of 60,000,000 inhabitants."

"You will ask: How are they to live in our territory? The same question was probably asked in 1815, when Italy had a population of only 16,000,000. Very likely it was then thought impossible for the same territory to provide food and lodging, and on a much more generous scale than then prevailed, for the 40,000,000 of today."

A Proletarian Nation

It is true that this was said in support of propositions to encourage a high birth rate in Italy, but it applies equally to the theory that Italy desires to expatriate her sons. In another speech he expressed eloquently his conviction that Italy's wealth is in her people thus:

"The force of Italy lies in being a proletarian nation. It has the intimate conviction that peoples can die of exhaustion but not through richness of men; through sterility not fecundity; and that the most formidable of all raw materials is man power, since it alone can assure to a nation the road to power and to the conquest of the future."

At the very outset of our meeting the Duce had expressed unwillingness to enter upon anything like a formal interview for publication. An unfortunate experience of some months ago had led him to forewarn interviewers, and when he expressed to me his high opinion of President Coolidge one of the three qualities of that statesman upon which he laid most stress was his reticence. But I found that by avoiding the narrower issues of Italian politics I was able to stir his interest and evoke an eager discussion.

"I have an open mind on the sub-

ject of Fascism," I said. "to me it appears that democracy is the best form of government yet devised, but I am perfectly prepared to believe that a better way may be invented. Perhaps you have it. Won't you tell me why you think your system better than democracy or parliamentary government?"

To this, the Duce replied: "When the sheep lead the shepherd; when the soldiers of an army can conduct a campaign better than an experienced and technically trained general; when the sailors can command a battleship in action, then democracy will be accepted as an efficient form of government. You point to the United States Government as efficient, and think that that proves the worth of democracy. But you are efficient just in proportion as you have grown away from the limitations of democracy. President Coolidge, a man I admire because he is wise, strong, economical and knows how to be silent, has more power than any of the constitutional rulers, and more than most of the so-called dictators of Europe. Can he be called before your Congress? Do his ministers have to appear before any body whatsoever to defend their acts? Not at all. Once installed in office the National Administration of the United States is not responsible to anyone, except of course in case of such gross perversion of duty as would justify impeachment. If you like to call that democracy very well, but it seems to me more like autocracy limited to a fixed term in office."

Opposes Three-Party System

"Another thing. Your Congress is efficient—fairly so—now because it has in it but two parties. Just as soon as you get three regularly constituted parties its efficiency will disappear and a people like yours, used to swift and certain action, will not tolerate the resultant chaos. Look at the British Parliament. Ever since it has been divided into three parties it has functioned only with the greatest difficulty. See what happened yesterday!"

As the Italian papers had carried only the slenderest reports of the turmoil in the House of Commons the day before over the coal strike, this very apt allusion showed that the Italian leader kept a sharp eye upon doings in other lands.

"If three parties make so much trouble in your parliaments, imagine what it must have been with us with so many—He threw up both hands with fingers outstretched, twice, as though to depict 20 or more legislative factions. "What could we do? Nothing. Ministers had to combine, trade, intrigue, bribe to get a majority to work with. Now that the gesture with which he indicated the existing conditions was more illuminating than words could be."

Against Universal Suffrage

It was clearly the opinion of Mussolini that democracy had become a phylax and ceased to be a fact. In England the appearance of a third political party foreshadowed its doom. In the United States the great power of the Executive seemed to him the very negation of democratic

lems are internal and largely economic. We must have time to work them out."

"A member of the government of a central European state," I hazarded, "said to me that if they were not bankrupt all the states of Europe would be at each other's throat."

The Duce made a vigorous gesture of assent. "It is so in fact," he said.

"Thus in 10 years," says the

policy, nor one confined wholly to the government of Mussolini.

There are plenty of Americans who hold that political discussion in their country should stop short of demanding a change in the form of its government—the substitution for example of a communistic state for the existing Republic. Mussolini demands that men shall not be permitted to advocate the overthrow of the established Fascist Government and the re-establishment of a democracy. I am unable to discover any moral difference between the two positions. The main distinction is that in Italy the government protects itself by penalties such as exile or even capital punishment, while in the United States it trusts in the main—

at least in time of peace—to the restraining force of educated public opinion.

Withal Fascism is on trial at home as well as abroad. Profoundly and sincerely convinced as Mussolini is of the demonstrated worth of the Fascist system, even he has doubts, at times, of certain of its manifestations.

"Fascism must be up to date. I have a feeling of physical disgust for persons who suffer from nostalgia, and who are constantly sighing and moaning over the 'good old times'! All this is simply idiotic. Life proceeds on, and living reality is always facing us."

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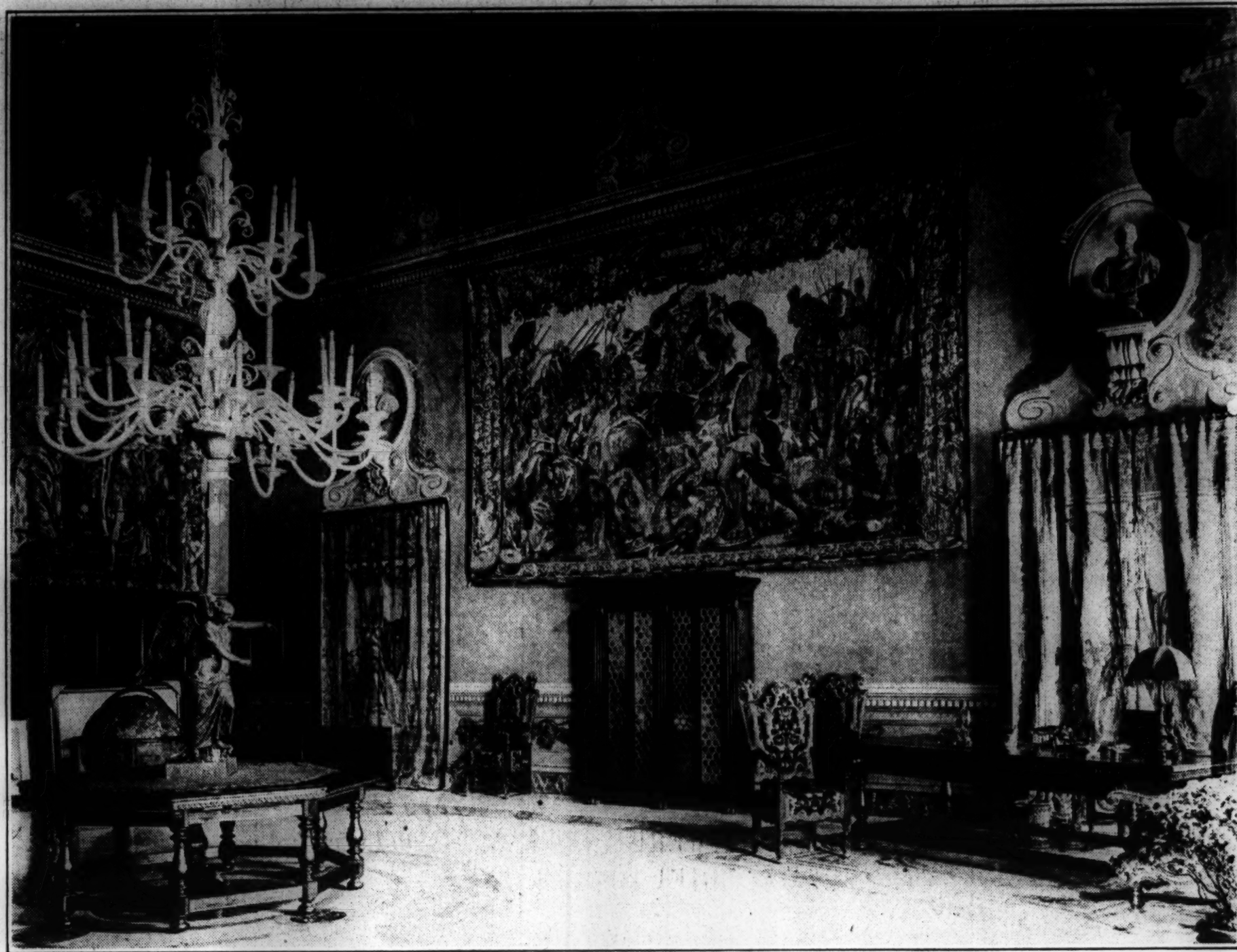
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Victory Hall in the Palazzo Chigi, the Especial Cabinet of Il Duce



On the Right is Mussolini's Desk, Flat-Topped, and Made of Heavy Black Oak. Impressive Works of Art Adorn the Room Where the Italian Premier's System of Government is Shaped to Meet the Changing Needs of His Country.



BIRTHPLACE OF MUSSOLINI AT PREDAPPIO, IN ROMAGNA

ideals. And like all revolutionaries, he is able to make out a very good case against the order he has overthrown, whatever may be thought of the system erected in its stead. For example, when taxed with the legislation which has practically eliminated the right of suffrage from Italy he retorted cheerfully: "What is this universal suffrage? We have seen it at work. Out of 11,000,000 voters 6,000,000 periodically showed that they cared nothing for it." And he went on to asseverate, "Today we solemnly bury that lie, democratic, universal suffrage!"

Well? It sounds to us Americans bigoted, reactionary, tyrannical. But when we recall the fact that our presidential elections seldom bring out as much as 50 per cent of the actually registered vote, while senatorial elections are frequently determined by even a smaller fraction of the electorate, we are forced to admit that there is some truth in his argument.

Locarno Spirit "Discolored"

On the subject of enduring peace Signor Mussolini is a realist—and to be a realist is to be a doubter. "The Versailles Treaty was not a peace treaty," he said with emphasis. "It created innumerable new points of antagonism. Today Germany is at odds with France over the Ruhr, and with Poland over the Danzig Corridor. Russia and Rumania face each other in hostile ambitions in Bessarabia. Silesia, Memel, the Saar are all matters of international dispute, and the Covenant of Versailles gives no solution. There was talk of the Locarno spirit in Europe, but at a distance of barely two years the Locarno spirit is sadly discolored—it bears the relation to the real thing that the murmur of a shell held to the ear bears to the roar of the ocean. The Locarno nations are arming furiously by land and sea. The crucial period will be about 1935. For that Italy must be prepared. In the meantime there is nothing Italy desires so much as peace. Our prob-

lem is internal and largely economic. We must have time to work them out."

"A member of the government of a central European state," I hazarded, "said to me that if they were not bankrupt all the states of Europe would be at each other's throat."

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BALKAN FARMER
OPPOSES HELP
TO INDUSTRIESUsurers Hold Peasant of
Rumania, Yugoslavia, Al-
bania, in Firm Grip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—Rumanian agricul-
turalists feel that the state unduly
favors the industrialists, while the
peasants claim they form the basis
of economic prosperity in the coun-
try, comprising at least four-fifths of
the population and producing most
of the wealth. But the laws, they
claim, are so devised as to favor
industry.

Those who work the soil now de-
mand that the activity of the state
be so altered as to create credit for
the villager, give him instruction in
better agricultural methods, facili-
tate the organization of a system of
co-operative societies, supply the
peasant with better roads, seed and
stock and help him to advance in
every way. They contend that such
a policy would bring unity, culture,
tranquillity and prosperity to all
Rumania.

Conflict in Yugoslavia
A similar conflict between a great
mass of peasants and a few indus-
trialists and business men exists in
Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav peasant
is said to be in a very serious condi-
tion, and it is claimed that the vil-
lagers pay more than their share of taxes,
while only an infinitesimal part of
those taxes are used to benefit him.

The villager, it is asserted, has to
pay from 20 to 125 per cent interest
on all the money he borrows, and at
times he simply must borrow. He
has poor roads, often poor schools or
none at all, is financially under the
domination of his creditors and men-
tally under the control of a small
group of intellectuals. At election
time, it is said that the peasant
dares not vote contrary to the wishes
of his creditor, who holds a mortgage
on his house. So the people who
work the soil demand that the state
attention of the state be given to the
villagers.

In Bulgaria a new law has just
been passed to encourage industry,
and the peasants say that this aid
is taken from their pockets. Un-
fortunately, in Bulgaria there is an
agricultural bank, a co-operative
bank and a rather extensive system
of credit for the villager. But these
institutions by no means satisfy the
need, and the supreme social, eco-
nomic and political question in Bul-
garia is that of effective aid of all
sorts for the peasant, who not in-
frequently pays 50 per cent interest
on money he is compelled to borrow.

"Green Interest"

In all the Balkan countries there
prevails an economic practice that is
apt to be catastrophic for the vil-
lager. It is a kind of usury called
"green interest." In the winter and
spring usurers lend money to the
villagers at a huge interest, which is
future harvest as security. And in
the fall the creditor appears on the
threshing floor and takes away a
large portion of the debtor's grain.
So, after the peasant has paid "green
interest" which is very elastic
and always stretched in favor of the
usurer, and after he has given what
is required to the tax gatherer, he
finds that he will have to borrow
some more money to get through the
winter and spring. So it goes on.
It is worthy of note also that this
same village problem is one of the

most serious with which the little
state of Albania is faced.
In Rumania the Village Party feels
that it is about to come into power,
so it is full of hope and confidence.
In Bulgaria the Village Party was
expelled from power four years ago
by violence and has suffered great
persecution so it is cautious, though
very determined. In Yugoslavia the
movement is the result of a number of
factions, based on nationality differ-
ences, but its leaders predict that it
will become a great political force.
The supporters of the peasant
movement are out of power in Al-
bania, and most of them are out of
the country.

HOTEL MEASURE
TO CURB BETTINGSouth Australia Moves to
Close Hotels If Betting on
Premises Is Proved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. AUS.—Although the
Government legalizes the totalisator
on race courses and obtains consid-
erable revenue from this source by
way of commission, opponents of
all forms of betting are encouraged
by the step the authorities are now
taking, which is calculated to strike
at the evil by way of legislation on
hotel premises.

The Police Commissioner has
pointed out, year after year, in his
reports that considerable drinking is
done in hotels on Saturday after-
noon as the result of an organized
system of betting by bookmakers
whom the Government refuses to
license under any condition. Num-
erous deputations have waited upon
the Government in favor of Saturday
afternoon closing of liquor bars, but
the Government has persistently op-
posed the request. The present pro-
posal to pass legislation to shut
hotels, if betting practices be proved,
is regarded by reformers as only a
partial measure, and the effort to
shorten the hours of trading to, at
least, those enforced upon shops, is
not to be slackened.

A big section of the community is
strongly opposed to the collecting by
the Government of totalisator com-
missions, which last year amounted
to more than \$200,000. Satisfaction,
however, is expressed at the decision
of the authorities to rigorously sup-
press illegal betting, and to restrict
gambling to what they prefer to
describe as the "legitimate" field of
the race course.

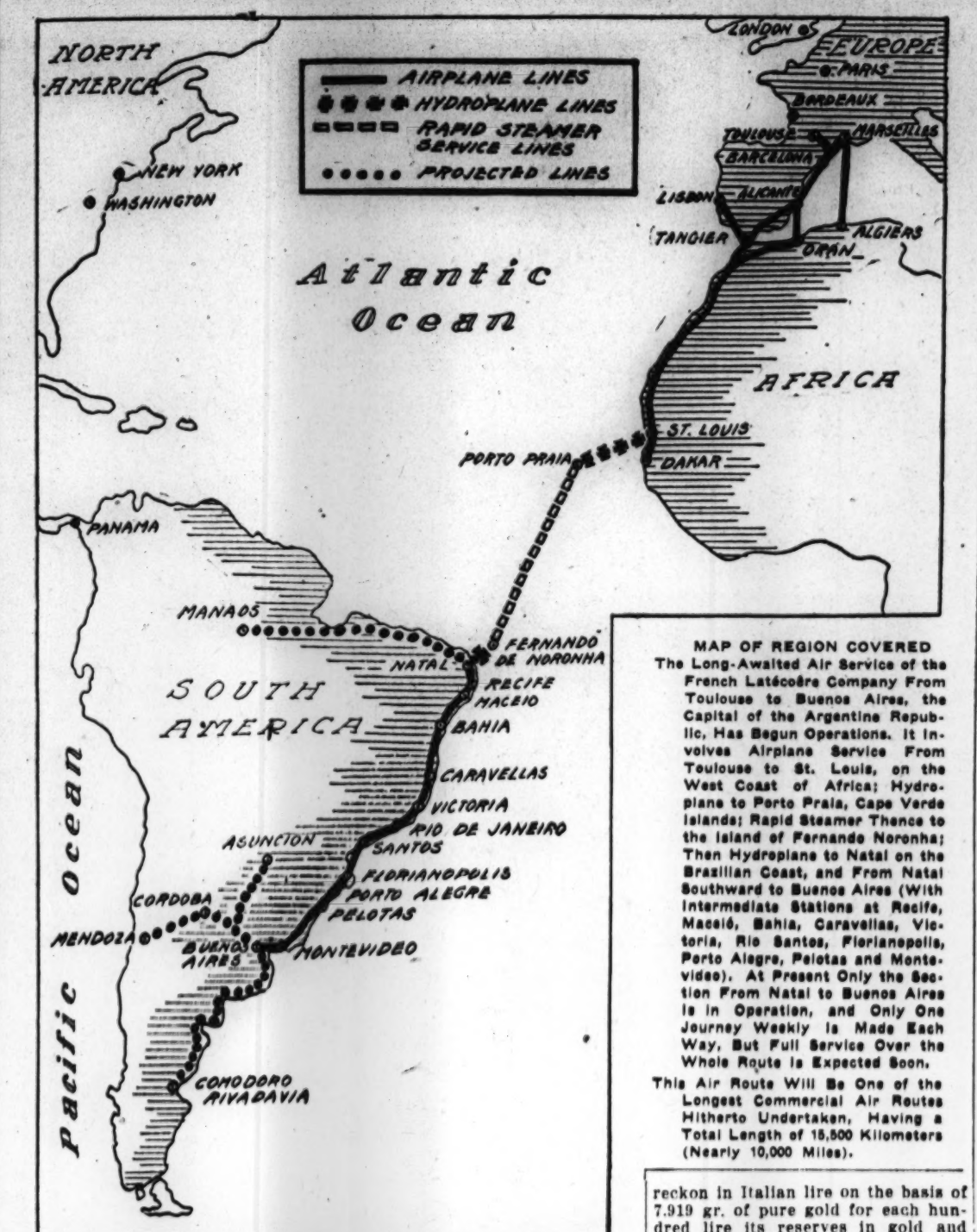
A further indication of the awak-
ening moral sense of the Govern-
ment in respect of the gambling
propensities of the community is
the recent passage of legislation to
prohibit tin hare racing. This action
is the first of its kind in Australia.
The Attorney-General, Herman Hom-
burg, who piloted the bill through
Parliament, said the Government op-
posed the so-called sport because of
the scope it gave for gambling.

The bold attitude being adopted by
the Government to deal with the
growth of betting in the streets, and
on hotel premises, has led to a new
movement of the agitation for licens-
ing bookmakers, but the Premier, Rich-
ard L. Butler, has announced that
the authorities are definitely and un-
reservedly opposed to this policy,
and, moreover, there is a strong
opposition to the bill in the House
of Representatives. The subject was
the same view. Such action was not
in the least likely in South Australia.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
SENDS CANADA SCROLL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The official greet-
ings of the Hebrew University to the
University of Toronto were inscribed on
a parchment scroll in Hebrew and sent
from Jerusalem to Louis Pich, vice-
president of the Canadian Zionist

Route of Aerial Postal Service From Toulouse to Buenos Aires

331,000,000 LIRE
SAVED BY ITALYEconomies in Budget Reach
This Sum in Four Months
—Lira Has 94 P. C. Cover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—Italy's entrance upon the
year 1928, the sixth year of the
Fascist regime, as a gold standard
country, is greeted by Signor Alberto
Pirelli, president of the Interna-
tional Chamber of Commerce, as a
notable contribution to the economic
reconstruction of Europe. In his
other capacity as president of the
Association of Italian Corporations
he sees in it a factor which will
clarify the financial situation of
business enterprises, and by afford-
ing security will encourage the in-
vestment of savings in industrial
companies.

To obtain the results which have
enabled Italy to take this decisive
step, all classes in the country with-
out exception have been called on to
make heavy sacrifices, and satisfac-
tion at the result obtained does not
prevent the nation from seeing that
many and grave difficulties will have
to be overcome especially in the
agricultural and industrial spheres.

Unstable Business Curbed
There will be no room for unsound
or speculative business, and 1928 will
doubtless witness the collapse of un-
dertakings born of inflation and not
yet eliminated. But sound enter-
prises—and the great majority of
them—will ultimately benefit greatly by
the stable basis now afforded by the
lira.

A policy of debt reduction and of
strict economy will continue to be
that of the Government. Indications
of this are the fact that during De-
cember, 1927, 300,000,000 lire worth
of government bonds, withdrawn by
the autonomous sinking fund re-
cently instituted, were burnt in the
Rome gasometer. Furthermore, a
saving of 331,000,000 lire has been ef-
fected on estimated expenditure dur-
ing the first four months of the cur-
rent financial year.

It was in 1894, 34 years ago, that
a decree relieved the Bank of Italy
from the obligation of paying its
notes in gold. But henceforth they
will be exchangeable on demand for
gold or equivalent foreign valuta.
The Bank of Italy, the sole bank of
issue since 1926, is now authorized to
print peace.

"I am convinced after several trips
to Europe and conversations with the
leading statesmen there, that all the
great powers are sincerely and ef-
fectively co-operating in their efforts
to preserve peace."

"I am optimistic regarding the
foreign powers will appreciate our
need, and I am confident that we
shall be able to come to an agree-
ment with the League of Nations on
details."

BACON FACTORY AT TARTU

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLINN, ESTONIA—A new co-
operative bacon factory was recently
opened at Tartu (Dorpat). This is
the third factory of its kind in
Estonia, and its produce will be
marketed mainly in the United King-
dom. The bacon industry has made
great progress during 1927, Estonia
having exported during the first 10
months about 1791 tons, against 822
tons in the same period of 1926.

Anglo-American Banking Aid

The increment resulting from the
difference between the estimated
value of said reserves prior to sta-
bilization, and that now assigned
therein is placed to the credit of the
Treasury, which will settle its debt
to the Bank of Italy for all the out-
standing notes issued on its behalf,
amounting to 4,227,148,000 lire. By
this operation the situation both of
the Treasury and of the Bank of Italy
is simplified and strengthened.
The bank's note circulation and
debts on sight now have a gold
cover of 57 per cent, and if the value
of its capital resources is taken into
account, of over 100 per cent.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPORT
PLAN IN BELGIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The Belgian Manu-
facturers' Corporation is the name of
a co-operative group of Belgian
manufacturers who desire to organ-
ize the exportation of their goods to
British India and to establish sales
offices in Burma or in Ceylon. The
capital of this co-operative is un-
limited and is divided up into shares
of 5000 francs each. Every associate
of the co-operative will have a cen-
tral office in Belgium in date of
need, affording in all a cover of
over 94 per cent available for the
defense of the lira.

COACHES BUILT FOR AMERICANS

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STANDERTON, S. A.—Five special
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All Day Long—Woman Shovels 25 Tons Borite Daily
—Supervision Asked for Boys Doing Similar Work

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CONCORD, N. H.

Marauding Wahabi Tribesmen
Invade Irak and Koweit LandsIbn Saud, Apparently Unable to Control Turbulent
Chief Who Organized Raids, Forewarned British
That Hostile Force Was Moving North

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Both the British man-
dated territory of Irak and the Arab
Sultanate of Koweit, which is also
within the British sphere of influ-
ence, have recently experienced the
marauding activities of Wahabi
tribesmen, owing at least a nominal
allegiance to Ibn Saud, the ruler of
Nedj and the Hedjaz, whose friendly
relations with Great Britain were
cemented by a treaty concluded only
a few months ago.

Recently a Wahabi raiding party
crossed the Irak frontier and at-
tacked a police post at Busiyah, a
small town about 80 miles north of
the Nedj-Irak boundary. More than
20 IrakIs are reported to have been
lost. A little later a Wahabi force,
estimated at about 500 strong, sacked
the village of Zagah Jahrah in the
principality of Koweit, which lies on
the Persian Gulf, bounded to the
north by Irak and to the east by
Nedj. Then there was further tro-
ble in Irak. This time the theater of
operations was 30 miles north of
Busiyah and consequently 100 miles
north of the Irak frontier. About 70
IrakI tribesmen were lost, and the
Wahabi raiders carried off a consid-
erable quantity of camels and other
IrakI property. Since then no further
invasion has been reported, but the
incidents of the past few weeks have
seriously alarmed the population of
southern Irak and are not calculated
to promote friendly relations be-
tween Ibn Saud and his neighbors.

By the so-called Bahra agreement
of November, 1925, "Irak and Nedj
severally recognize that raiding by
tribes settled in their territories into
the territory of the other state is an
aggression which necessitates the
severe punishment of the perpetra-
tors by the Government to which
they are subject." The Bahra agree-
ment was negotiated under the aus-

pices of the British-Government for
the express purpose of regulating the
relations between Nedj and Irak
more comprehensive understanding
between Great Britain and Ibn Saud
is embodied

NEW YORK AREA LEADS WORLD IN POPULATION

Merchants' Association Survey Says 9,500,000 Persons Live in District

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New York's new "metropolitan area," which has been mapped out for economic purposes and includes all territory within a radius of 40 miles from the City Hall in Manhattan, is the most densely populated district of its size in the world, according to a survey just completed by the Merchants' Association. Within its boundaries there is a vast amount of economic wealth, besides industrial enterprises of an immense productive capacity as compared with other manufacturing districts in this country, the report says.

A striking picture of the concentration of population, economic wealth and industry in the Metropolitan district as a whole appears in the fact that although the district contains only 6 per cent of the territory of the United States, it has 1,400,000 more inhabitants than all those states combined and exceeds the annual industrial production of all of its factories by more than \$500,000,000, the statement continues.

\$5,000,000 an Hour
Industry in the New York Metropolitan district produces approximately \$5,000,000 worth of manufactured goods every working hour of the day, it says.

According to the report, there are 32,000 factories in the Metropolitan district, employing 925,000 wage earners with yearly wages totaling \$1,400,000,000, turning out products valued at \$5,000,000,000 a year.

A map issued in connection with the survey shows Greater New York, accepting the Borough of Richmond and Hudson County, N. J., constitutes the most densely populated core of the district. Essex County, N. J., in which are located Newark and its adjacent thickly populated industrial and suburban residential areas, ranks next in order of density.

Manhattan in Van
The population of Manhattan is almost three times as dense as that of Brooklyn, the next most thickly populated community, and it is more than five times as dense as Hudson County, and 14 times as dense as Essex County.

"Based on the latest census figures the district contains 50 cities or villages of 10,000 population or more, in addition to New York City, a total of 275 incorporated cities, villages and towns and 276 unincorporated urban communities," the report says. "The largest city, excepting New York, is Newark with an estimated population of 468,000. Jersey City has about 325,000 and Yonkers, Paterson and Elizabeth are all above the 100,000 mark. The total population of the district is 9,500,000—more than the population of any land area of the same size on the face of the globe."

EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CARTELS MINIMIZED

Independent Sees No Menace to American Interests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The recent combines of chemical manufacturers in Europe will have no great effect upon the industry, in the opinion of Karl Merck of Darmstadt, one of the largest independent manufacturers of chemicals in Germany, who has just arrived here.

Mr. Merck said he did not believe in the formation of cartels, which have been organized in a number of industrial fields in Europe. "It is impossible to forecast what may happen in the future, but I believe that the organization of the cartels has within it the very seeds of their own destruction as a commanding commercial combine."

Mr. Merck said he found the organization of the cartels no serious menace to his own independent business, although through the cartels practically every German and French chemical manufacturer was theoretically lined up against his interests as an independent. He did not believe that the cartels would be a menace to independent American manufacturers or the manufacturers of any other country.

\$2,000,000 YACHT NEARING COMPLETION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Diesel yacht Savarona, built for Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalder Jr. of Philadelphia at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000, is receiving finishing touches here prior to being turned over to the owner. This is reported to be the largest Diesel yacht ever built.

The Savarona is 294 feet long, with 35 feet, 3 inches beam, and draft of 16 feet. She has a cruising radius of 20,000 miles, oil capacity of 102,000 gallons and a speed of 18 knots. The power is two Bessemer Diesel engines of 1500 horsepower each.

CABLE COMPANY BUYS BIG RADIO STATION

NEW YORK—Control of the high powered transatlantic radio station at Sayville, Long Island, has been

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
Cordially solicits your bank account.
Corner Main and State Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

acquired by the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables system through the purchase by a subsidiary of the entire capital stock of the Commercial Wireless, Inc., which holds the lease. The station, according to the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables, will be immediately overhauled and re-equipped for both long and short wave transmission.

The station at Sayville, as in the past, will be used as a transmitting station. Engineers for the Postal Telegraph Company are now conducting surveys for a chain of receiving station sites, one of which in all probability, will be located on Long Island.

American Motorcars Encircling Earth

Moviemen Traveled 100,000 Miles to Get Unique Pictorial Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—American automobiles rubbing fenders with the "rickshaws" of the Orient and modern trucks carrying queer loads through the streets of Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, are a part of the evidence of the motorization of the world offered by the General Motors Company.

A new motion picture, "General Motors Around the World," made by the export division of the General Motors Company, has just been privately shown here. It reveals in a striking degree the conquest of time and space for which the automobile is responsible from Singapore to Copenhagen.

Traffic jams, it is apparent from the picture, have taken on a new meaning in Singapore. The Osaka traffic officer who warns one to "tootle pleasantly the horn upon the curve," is apparently as familiar with gasoline-burning chariots as is the policeman who controls the never ending stream of travel at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Manhattan.

Seven camera crews, traveling for five months and covering an aggregate of 100,000 miles, were required to make the picture. Australia, Egypt, Peru, South Africa, Brazil, practically every major country and capital in the world—are included in its scenes.

FAMINE PROBLEM CONFRONTS CHINESE

SHANGHAI (AP)—Foreign reports from the Province of Shanghai and Chihli say that the famine areas there are suffering increased difficulties, and it is now estimated that 4,000,000 persons are destitute and in a state of semi-starvation. The China International Famine Relief Committee at Peking has appealed to the American China Famine Fund Committee in Shanghai, seeking \$2,000,000 in gold as an independent fund further needs being dependent upon developments in the famine area.

唐虞盛世鳳來儀

Tang Yee Shing Sai Fung Lay
Tang Yee prosperous are In the Golden Age of Tang and Yee, the phoenix came with graceful manner.

鳴彼高岡復興岐

Ming Lay Goo Fook Hing Kee
Ming Lay the high Goo Fook again raised the Chow dynasty.

今日翱翔何所止

Gom Yet Gho Chong Her Saw Ji
Today you are soaring in the air, where you will descend?

桐生中土願棲枝

Hung Sang Chung Hu Yin Chi
Sterculia grow Central Ground wish perch
I wish you will perch on the sterculias that grow in China.

Tang—Emperor Yee's period—2357-2256 B.C.
Yee—Emperor Chou's period—2256-2204 B.C.
Chow Dynasty—1194-247 B.C.
Chow Dynasty is also known as Hoo-Chow. Hoo was the ancestral home place of the Chow Dynasty.

ANGLESEA LIBERALS APPROACH MISS GEORGE

LONDON (AP)—Miss Megan George, who has just returned with her father, Mr. Lloyd George, and her mother, Mrs. Lloyd George, during which she announced her intention to stand for Parliament at the next election, may be a candidate in the Anglesea (Wales) constituency.

The Evening Standard says that Miss George is being approached by the Anglesea Liberals to be their candidate, and will soon receive a deputation from this Liberal strong-hold.

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Chinese Editor in New York Stirs Chinatown With Peace Poem

Verses Originated by Him During World War Brought Medal From United States Government

NEW YORK'S Chinatown, the oldest in the Western Hemisphere, has been lately stirred by the new peace poem that has come from the pen of a Chinese poet laureate, Monfoon Jung, associate editor of the Chinese Republic News, 108 Park Row.

This poem has an individual call for every true Chinese. The Phoenix referred to in the poem has, according to Chinese legend, come to China only twice in all the history of the country. Both of these occasions were periods of great peace and prosperity. The legend also says that this mythical bird will perch on only two places, the delicate bamboo tree and the sterculias, from whose wood the lyre is made because it gives a better tone.

The poem reads as follows:
Tang Yee Shing Sai Fung Lay Yee
Ming Lay Goo Fook Hing Kee
Gom Yet Gho Chong Her Saw Ji
Hung Sang Chung Hu Yin Chi Chee.

A literal translation of this, the poet said, when interviewed in the office of the Chinese Republic News, reads thus:
Tang Yee prosperous era Phoenix come
Manner
Crow the high mountain again raise
Sterculia grow Central Ground wish
perch branch.

The free translation he gave as follows:
In the golden era of Tang and Yee
The phoenix came with graceful manner
Again crowing on the high mountain
"You" raised the Chow Dynasty.
Today "you" are soaring in the air,
where "you" will descend?
I wish "you" will perch on the sterculias
that grow in China.

Chinese Poetry Standards
To get the full import of a Chinese poem one must know the exacting rules governing its prosody. Unless the poet observes, virtually to the letter and the vowel, certain iron-clad rules, his poem is no poem at all.

The poem, "Longing for the Phoenix," is exactly four lines long, and that is as it should be, according to Chinese prosody. A poem must be either 4, 8 or 16 lines. In the four-line poem one of the lines is permitted to fall out of step, as it were. It is allowed not to rhyme. In the eight-line poem still further license is allowed. Three of the lines are out of rhyme, while the irregularity occurring in the third, fourth and sixth lines. This also is traditional. It must further conform by having precisely seven words to the line.

The real difficulty begins when the poet attempts to come into use. There are two variations of this occurring on the third word of the first line, the third word of the fourth, the

center of all the countries of the earth.

"I was moved to write this poem," said Mr. Jung, "because we are all tired of war and long for peace."

One of the prized possessions of this kindly poet and editor is a medal given to him by the United States Government for the service he rendered by his poems during the period of the World War.

His first poem that came to public attention was written on the occasion of the United States entering the World War. It was entitled, "America Enters the War." His next essay as a modernist was a poem called "Americans in the War." Still later he wrote verses to boom the Third Liberty Loan. One of the outstanding characteristics of this poet has always been that his inspiration has come as much from vital affairs in American life as from Chinese life.

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SENATE GROUP TO OFFER NEW INQUIRY BILL

Democrats and Progressive Republicans Oppose Wilbur-Coolidge Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The failure of Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to obtain a vote in the Senate on the naval-inquiry commission measure asked for by President Coolidge has placed the leadership on the issue in the hands of the Democrats.

Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, minority floor leader, announced his intention of pressing legislation for a congressional investigation of naval affairs. Mr. Swanson and the Democrats, backed by the Republican progressives, opposed the bill as passed by the House upon the request of the President and Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Coolidge wished a commission to consist of three civilians and two retired naval officers. Senate Democrats contended that such an investigation meant a "hand-picked jury." They took the position that the President needed no authority to name such a commission, as under the law he could do so without a special act from Congress. The funds necessary for such activity, estimated around \$20,000, the Democrats declared themselves ready to amend and offered amendments to the bill for this purpose.

Mr. Hale's failure of floor leadership on the issue prevented a vote on the measure. Under attack from Mr. Swanson and other Democrats and progressives, he gave ground and accepted amendments to the bill changing the membership to four civilians, one to be a federal judge, and one retired naval officer. This failed to meet the objections of the opposition, who demanded that the measure be confined strictly to an appropriation for the President to use in meeting the costs of the inquiry he proposed, while Congress instituted its own investigation.

In the course of the debate Mr. Hale disclosed that Mr. Wilbur had already written to individuals about accepting places on the contemplated commission.

This prolongation of argument which eventually was side-tracked for a discussion of the United States policy in Nicaragua consumed the Senate's time, and when the usual adjournment hour was reached the

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HEADS OF FIRMS WORK HARDEST, SCHWAB SAYS

Leaders in Big Business Are Always Seeking New Heights, He Avers

Gypsy School at Uzhod in Sub-Carpathian Russia

Special Correspondence
THE gypsy settlement at Uzhod, the capital of the province of Sub-Carpathian Russia, is situated on the outskirts of the town, and though by no means a large encampment, having only 175 inhabitants, yet could be a source of trouble unless properly controlled. These gypsies are all housed in 25 mud huts, which contain no furniture whatever, all the life of the encampment, cooking, carpentry, etc., taking place in the open air. But despite their primitive quarters the Uzhod gypsies are quite settled, and resent the advent of any vagabond tribes, even going so far as to hand them over to the police. For the most part they earn a living by cleaning the town, collecting waste, working in the forests, forging shovels, or in the case of the more trained, playing the violin in the inns. In the past, no attempt whatever was made to educate the children of these tribes, of whom there are a fair number, every family having an average of from three to five young ones. Apparently the Slovak and Hungarian children of the town objected to attending school along with the gypsy children, who were known to be dirty, and in rags, and who would have provided a disturbing element in a well-disciplined class. There was nothing left for the children, therefore, but to run wild, act as beggars, or lead old gypsies to their beggling places.

All Hands Help

In 1924 an attempt was made by M. Simek, head of the Department of Education of the Administration of Sub-Carpathian Russia, to get the children of the gypsy tribes to try to break down this prejudice, and attend the ordinary Slovak and Hungarian primary schools. But the plan failed; no gypsy children came to these schools. Nothing daunted, however, he set to work to inquire into the special needs of the gypsies, and in 1926 came to the conclusion that the only solution lay in a special school for the gypsies, which should be affiliated to the ordinary schools, but which would be run independently, and located in the gypsy quarter. Fortunately several prominent citizens of Uzhod gave him their help, and the gypsies themselves took up the idea. Plans to supply without any charge all the bricks for the building. Funds to the extent of 65,000 Czech Kč. (about \$2000), irrespective of the gypsy contribution in kind were provided by the Ministry of Education, President Masaryk, and the vice-governor of the province, so that the small building was completed by December of the same year. It is very simple, having only one large sunny classroom, a wash-



room, and a little cabinet for the teacher.

It was no easy matter to draw up a suitable curriculum for such a school. At present perhaps the most important feature is the life of the

daily bath, which does not by all accounts seem unpopular. As for the actual curriculum, it has been drawn up by M. Simek with a view to the special needs of these children. As soon as they leave school, and even before, they have to think of earning a living. And in a very limited way, mostly on the outskirts of the city, with primitive jobs such as tinkering, and mending, housewares, etc. Most of the school time, therefore, apart from the teaching of the three R's, is devoted to handwork, which will at least give them some measure of skill in the few trades at present open to gypsies, and to the teaching of the violin. This latter branch is highly popular, since it lifts the gypsy child at once onto a higher plane in the estimation of his fellows. The board of education has wisely fallen in with these ideas, which are destined to be of practical value to the gypsy as he is now, without losing sight of the need of gradual uplifting, and has issued

violins to every pupil. The difficulties of a teacher in a school such as this can well be imagined. The gypsy children are entirely without the conventional idea of school discipline, and find it a hardship after their free life to sit still for three or four hours in a closed classroom. There are, too, many bad habits to be uprooted; but with a suitable teacher many of these difficulties can be overcome. Luckily, the teacher chosen is able to understand some of the gypsy dialect, and so can take his pupils past the first strangeness of instruction in Slovak, which is the language chosen by the gypsies themselves.

Four Hours Early But the most hopeful feature of all is the children's will to work. On the first morning many little ones were outside the doors at 6 in the morning, so as to be in good time for the opening at 10, and many after a grade for all the pupils, since not one of them has previously attended any school. Later there will naturally have to be more grading. It is said to think that some of the children, who crowded in on the first day had outlasted the teacher to make good use of the stick, knowing full well, they said, how useless any other form of punishment would be. But up to the present, at any rate, there has been no use for such punishment. The novelty and interest of the work have proved enough to hold attention.

For the present there is only one

The Question Is—

WHAT is your opinion of the proposal to radiocast the speeches in the United States Senate?

Do you think it would have the effect of unduly lengthening the speeches of the Senators?

Would it, as is claimed, tend to curb filibusters, and, generally, how would the plan benefit the people?

Twelve or more copies of the Friday issue of The Christian Science Monitor, which carries the weekly question box, may be ordered for clubs, schools, and other discussion groups—sent to one address at the rate of three cents a copy.

See The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 10

"Reading With a Purpose" Series Has Wide and Unexpected Uses

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

AULT education as a popular tag often implies a brand of instruction especially designed for the man or woman who has somehow missed getting his rightful share of schooling in his youth. Yet experience is proving to the American Library Association, which sponsors an adult education plan of its own, that high school and college graduates are among those most eager to take advantage of its recently issued reading courses.

Quite unexpected uses are being made of the "Reading with a Purpose" series published by the association. This carefully prepared guide to graded reading on special subjects was planned for the person deprived of formal schooling in his early years. Yet the association reports that club women, teachers at university graduates are resorting to the courses as a basis for further study, and that some colleges are basing their orientation courses upon them.

From the heart of Central America comes a letter from the director of Liberty College asking for the courses for two young Porto Rican teachers. According to reports from the national headquarters of the A. L. A. in Chicago, the director writes that he wants the teachers to follow the reading courses in order to keep in touch with the best literature. In Tokyo, Japan, at St. Paul's University, the teachers use them as a guide in their reading.

Response Extraordinary

In the United States, the response of the public to the courses is extraordinary. The Sheridan branch of the Chicago Public Library alone reports that it has now enrolled 609 persons, 250 of whom have already completed at least one course, and 310 of whom are continuing, while only 149 of the 609 have dropped out. The Oregon State School superintendent allows 40 points of outside reading in the senior year of high school for the completion of any one of the courses. These little pamphlets are reaching Farm Women's Clubs through extension work of West Virginia University.

Yet another class of people, American industry, is interested in these books. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company sends them to all personnel representatives throughout the country. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which has approximately 3500 employees, all high school graduates, has conducted reading courses from these pamphlets.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Train for Leadership
 EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accounting and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, minimum expense. Enter any time. Cost, low. Information, complete.

Worcester College

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 W. O. ANDERSON, President
 A school devoted to the development of individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice.

ALL COMMERCIAL COURSES Sent for "FACTS"

805 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PRATT SCHOOL

Business and Secretarial Training. Individual Instruction. Advanced Registration and References Required. Students under sixteen not admitted.

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Vanderbilt 9339 Murray Hill 7165

SCHOOLS—United States

INDIANAPOLIS HOME TRAINING SCHOOL
 For children, 2 to 10 years, needing special care and individual training. Also New Day School Department.

2239 North Alabama Street, Randolph 1477
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

VESPER GEORGE

School of Art
 2nd term—Jan. 30 250 Day Students
 Individual Instruction All Subjects
 Visitors Welcome

42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
 Tel. Ken. 5393—Booklet

Girls' Collegiate School

Country School Near Los Angeles
 Accredited. Seventh grade to college. Graduate work. Sports. Saddle horses. Italian buildings. 5th year. Second semester begins Feb. 1.

MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNIS Principals
 GLENDORA FOOTHILLS, CALIF.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Elliott School for Girls
 LOS ANGELES
 Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to Twelfth Grade inclusive. High, dry location. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building—Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year.

Marcha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal. Grammar Place and Pico Blvd. Telephone Empire 3247.

GALIFORNIA

Preparatory School
 FOR BOYS
 Non-Military. Accredited. Fifth Year. Prepares for all Universities and for College Board Examinations. Also has a Junior School, grades 8 to 12, separately housed and taught. Non-sectarian. Discipline thorough but kind. Superlative study and activities. All athletic and sports including horseback riding and swimming.

Address: R. D. 1, Box 26, Covina, Calif.

SCHOOLS—United States

Westbrook Seminary
 Junior College and preparatory for girls. Established 1921. Two-year and four-year courses. Strong faculty. Beautiful campus at edge of city. Excellent gymnasium, bowling, riding. Special piano, home economics, secretarial courses. Small classes. Rate \$1000. Catalog.

AGNES M. SAFFORD, Principal
 Box 5, PORTLAND, ME.

Country Day School

The Ideal College Preparatory Program for Day School Boys
 No Boarders Received
 Fifty-First Street and Ward Parkway
 Hyde Park 0424
 CHAS. W. BRADLEE, Headmaster
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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INCORPORATED
 NELBERT M. CHOUINARD, Director
 Sound Technical Training in all Branches of Art and Design. Evening classes in all subjects. Mexican Design—Senior Crespo. Landscape—Dana Bartlett. Students may enroll at any time.

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Co-educational
 Standard Kindergarten and Primary Grades
 French, Music, Dancing, Correct Speech

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"The Sky-View Bungalow"
 ORRINGTON HOTEL
 SECOND SEMESTER, FEBRUARY 6
 Kindergarten—Nursery—Primary Grades

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GALIFORNIA

Preparatory School
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 Non-Military. Accredited. Fifth Year. Prepares for all Universities and for College Board Examinations. Also has a Junior School, grades 8 to 12, separately housed and taught. Non-sectarian. Discipline thorough but kind. Superlative study and activities. All athletic and sports including horseback riding and swimming.

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SCHOOLS—United States

Lasell Seminary
 Two-year advanced courses for high school graduates. Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Industrial Education and College Preparatory courses. Excellent opportunities in Music with concert work. Athletic and sports. Delightful home life. Separate school for younger girls. Catalog.

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Country Day School

The Ideal College Preparatory Program for Day School Boys
 No Boarders Received
 Fifty-First Street and Ward Parkway
 Hyde Park 0424
 CHAS. W. BRADLEE, Headmaster
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

CURTIS

A School for Young Boys
 Aged years. 30 boys, 8 to 14 years. Intimate personal association. Strong, clean, intelligent. A training in "the durable satisfactions of life." Yearly fee \$1800.
 FREDERICK S. CURTIS, Principal
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College for Women in Boston

Secretarial Science and teacher-training programs based upon foundation of general academic studies. 2 years for Certificate. 4 years for Degree. Dormitories. R. LAWRENCE CLAVIS, S. G. D., Dean
 27 Garrison Street, Boston
 Boston University, College of Practical Arts and Letters

THE HUDSON SCHOOL

(A Day Preparatory School for Boys)
 Spring semester of the twelfth year opens January 30, 1928. The Hudson School is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and has been granted special certification privileges by several Eastern Colleges and Universities. Grades, seven to twelve, inclusive.

For information, write or call HEADMASTER, The Hudson School
 235 E. Ferry Ave., DETROIT, MICH.
 Phone EM 6712

Parent-Teacher Activities

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is conducting publicity institutes in states where this is requested. The aim of the institute is to give those attending from the different parent-teacher associations an intensive training in the best methods used in publicity in a broad sense. These institutes are under the management of Mrs. Laura Underhill Kohn, the manager of the bureau of publicity, who is assisted by state publicity workers and other leaders. The institutes will be held twice a month for five months. In addition to this course, a correspondence course in parent-teacher publicity will be carried on by Mrs. Kohn. This will be available to all members desiring to study this phase of parent-teacher work.

SCHOOLS—United States

WORCESTER
 THOROUGH COLLEGE PREPARATION
 250 boys \$1000 a year
 WORCESTER ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.

MacGuffie School

Preparation for all colleges
 One year review for College Board Examinations. General courses, Art, Music, Housecraft, Gymnasium, Sports, Swimming, Riding.

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THE GORDON SCHOOL

Mrs. MARION GORDON, Principal
 Day and Resident School for Girls
 Kindergarten to College. Music Department in charge of distinguished artists. Aesthetic and Fine Arts—Language—Dramatic Art—Sports.

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 Transportation to and from school

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STUDY AT HOME
 Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, draperies, period furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading N. Y. decorators. Send at once for free booklet 26-J.

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Kenmore School

439 Pleasant Street, Belmont, Mass.
 Five Miles from Boston
 Resident and Day Departments for Girls and Boys

Camp Advertisements

are published Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.



Reproduced by Permission of the Educational Board of Education
 Members of the Gypsy School at Uzhod, Russia, Where the Pupils Range From Small Children to Adults. Lower Views Show School Building and the Gypsy Encampment. At the Right is Joseph Simek, Who Started the School and Who Continues to Supervise it.

After-Hours' Meditation of the Classroom Teacher

Let us not drive so much at the child who does not seem to want to study. Let him direct awhile. You may be surprised to find how much he already knows. He may be (unconsciously) rebelling at taking so much in without having been given a chance to give at least a little of it out. You can soon discern whether or not his seeming illiness has really been illiness or just a waiting-opening time in which he would like to show you how much he already knows.

Children, like grown people, will usually accept your help as long as you consent to give it them. Once in a while a child will say, "You do not need to do that for me," or "I can do that myself," but not often. It is for you, rather than the child, to judge just how much help is necessary and just when it is wise to stop helping him.

This, I should say, is quite the secret of all teaching.

I do not often find a child who does not have some very marked sweetness in his disposition.

One can make almost any process in arithmetic so attractive that a child can hardly wait to work with it. Sometimes a fresh piece of paper and a newly sharpened bright pencil help.

SCHOOLS—United States

HOME HOTEL HOSTESS
 Two practical Wallace courses for home or hotel hostesses. Increase the popularity of your home entertaining, or qualify for high salary hotel position. State course desired when requesting literature.
 BEATRICE WALLACE HOSTESS SCHOOL
 Buena Vista Station Miami, Fla.

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Drawing, Designing, Painting, Modeling, Illustrating, Commercial Art, Interior Decorating, Costume Designing, Cartooning, Craft Lettering
 Send for New Catalog
 Spring term begins February 6.
 THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE
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at Fairhope, Alabama
 MARIETTA JOHNSON, Director
 A first-class progressive day and boarding school for boys and girls. Through to college. Ideal climatic conditions and home surroundings with advantages of a wide field of education. Also courses for Mothers and Teachers during February under Marietta Johnson.

For information please write MISS S. GILMAN
 Fairhope Educational Foundation
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 It's easy by our natural conversational method, successful for 49 years. All modern languages. Day or evening. Class or individual instruction. Free Trial Lesson.

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 HOME OFFICE, 30 East 91st Street
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 IN BOSTON, 132 Boylston Street
 If there is a Berlitz School in your city, write to our New York office about our 11 Home Study Course in

FRENCH

QUICK, EASY, ENJOYABLE

THE PRINCIPAL

THE Principia believes education to be based on that Christian idealism, which when made practical in the daily experience of human beings constitutes real manhood and real womanhood.

From "The Story of The Principia"

CO-EDUCATIONAL

LOWER SCHOOL UPPER SCHOOL
 JUNIOR COLLEGE

The PRINCIPIA

FOUNDED 1858
 Saint Louis, Missouri

Field Work for Graduate Student in Social Service

The trend toward the practical in college instruction has resulted here in moving the office of at least one professor entirely off the campus. University of Chicago graduate students in social service administration no longer find their instructor of social economy within the quiet ivy-covered walls. They must step out to meet him, for he has taken himself to the children's institutions about which he teaches.

The new plan is designed to establish a close connection between the faculty and the social agency, said W. W. Burke, assistant professor in the School of Social Service Administration, a full-time faculty member who spends all his teaching hours off-campus. Chicago offers many children's institutions where this plan may be extended, he said. He is working with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the Jewish Home Finding Society, the Chicago Orphan Asylum and the Joint Service Bureau for Children's Institutions.

Although this supervised field work is offered for the first time in the child welfare field, it is not entirely new at the University of Chicago. Miss Elizabeth S. Dixon, also a full-time member of the faculty, has become in effect a case supervisor in the stock yard district of the United Charities of Chicago, carrying the full responsibility of supervising the students in field work. Thus the difficult problem of satisfying the requirements both of the school and of the social agency has been met. Fifteen hours of field work a week for three months is required of candidates for the degree of Master of Social Service Administration in addition to the academic requirements, including eight courses of study, a master's thesis and a general examination.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Home School
 A Day and Residence School
 offers for Girls and Boys an educational curriculum from Kindergarten through High School. Open throughout the year. Regular Spring Term begins January 3, 1928
 306 LEE ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.
 Phone Holiday 1228

Deniel School

General 52-54-56
 1758 N Street, Washington, D. C.
 Co-educational boarding and day school. Kindergarten through high school.

FLOATING UNIVERSITY

Around the World
 Leaves New York October 6, 1928
 Eight Months—26 Courses
 (Exclusive Shore Trips)
 Registrations Men and Women Students and other people for Graduate Courses. Credits for Courses may be arranged. \$2,500 to \$4,100 includes all expenses. Modern Stateroom, latest accommodations, with motor drive only 2 students assigned each stateroom. Returning from Europe later October.
 International University Cruise, Inc.
 11 Broadway, New York City
 Telephone: Bowling Green 7657

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

NEW CANADIAN
RADIOCASTING
LIST IS ISSUED5000-Watt Station Nearing
Completion First of
Its Kind

A new list of radiocasting stations in the Dominion which has just been issued shows that there are now 81 call letters in use, some of which are used regularly and others only on occasions. There are not 81 stations in the Dominion, as many of the call letters denote phantom licenses, for use when a station is leased to other parties.

The range in power of the Canadian stations is from 5 watts to 5000 watts. Only one station thus far has been licensed for the latter power rating, and this station is now nearing completion. This is CKGW, to operate by remote control from Toronto to its station at Bowmanville, Ont., on a wavelength of 312.3 meters.

There are 16 wave channels in use in the Dominion, four of which are not shared with some other section of the country. These are 516.6 meters which is used exclusively for Edmonton, Alta., 499.7 for CPCH at Iroquois Falls, Ont., 257.7 for St. George, Ont., and 384.4 for Winnipeg. The wavelengths start at 247.8 meters, which is shared between Fredericton, N. B., and Summerside, P. E. I., on the Atlantic coast, Chillsack, B. C., on the Pacific coast and three cities in Ontario, Cobalt, Frenon and Kingston. The next wave 267.7 is used by Kamloops, B. C., Lethbridge, Alta., Unity, Sask., and Midland, Ont., 291.1 meters has been used for Toronto and Sea Island, B. C., but Toronto stations using this wave have temporarily gone up to 475.9 meters; then 286.9 meters finds Moose Jaw, Sask., and Brantford, Ont., and Prescott, Ont., using it, while the next wavelength, 312.3, is reserved for Charlottetown, P. E. I.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Bowmanville, Ont., and Regina, Sask.; 322.4 meters is practically exclusive, as two Maritime cities divide time on it, Halifax and Moncton; 329.5 is in use for Victoria, B. C.; Saskatoon, Sask., and London, Ont., Hamilton and Quebec City use 340.7 meters, while Toronto and Red Deer, Alta., use 354.9 meters; 410.7 is used by both Montreal and Vancouver, 434.5 by Calgary and Ottawa, and 475.9 by Yorkton, Sask., and Toronto.

A number of new licenses are noted among the list issued, while some which had not been on the air dropped off. The license fee in Canada is \$50 per year.



The Subway Lesson

Special Correspondence
THE down-town express on a New York subway line was rushing toward Grand Central. A poorly dressed woman with her small boy entered the car and found seats. The child had a worn stub of a pencil and was soon busily trying to write. His paper before him was filled and he asked his mother for more, but she had none. Not to be daunted the little lad got down on the floor of the train and tried to mark on a piece of newspaper there.

Next to the mother sat a prosperous-looking man. He had been watching the little fellow for some time. When the boy arose from the floor the man beckoned to him. Shyly the little fellow went to him, silently, but with a trustful smile. The man took a large sheet of clean white paper from his brief case and gave it to the boy. Embarrassed, the tired mother thanked the man and drew the boy away so he would not annoy the man.

By this time the car had filled and the child had no paper to put his paper. He tried holding it on his tiny palm and then on his mother's lap. Neither of these places was satisfactory, as the point of his pencil was worn down to the wood and it was with difficulty that he made any mark at all.

The man had been watching all this time. He touched the boy on the arm and drew him over to him. He then turned the smooth side of the brief case up on his lap and placed the paper on it, then he took out his knife and sharpened a piece of point on the pencil. How that little fellow's eyes shone as he made the wriggly black marks on the clean white paper. The mother smiled her thanks as she watched the happy child.

"As the writer left the car the little head was happily bent over his task and the larger hand was guiding the smaller one to form letters of his name."

"That man gave us all a lesson in kindness, didn't he?" a commuter was overheard to say.

R. E. HEALY GETS FEDERAL POST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert E. Healy, of Bennington, Vt., was appointed chief counsel of the legal staff of the Federal Trade Commission today to succeed Bayard T. Hainer, of Oklahoma, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Healy was a former associate justice of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WLOE, Boston, Mass. (1940kc-311m)
6:30 p. m.—News.
6:35 p. m.—Lumiere, xylophonist; Natalie Farrell, accompanist.
6:40 p. m.—Betty Allen's talk.
6:45 p. m.—Helen Gordon, contralto.
6:50 p. m.—Low's State Concert Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Clifford Fuller, pianist.
7:05 p. m.—New England Conservatory Orchestra.
7:10 p. m.—Helen Gordon, contralto.
7:15 p. m.—Arthur Grenier, baritone; Helen Gordon, accompanist.
7:20 p. m.—Billie McBride and his orchestra.
7:25 p. m.—Organ recital by Birge Peterson.
7:30 p. m.—Correct time.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Low's State Theater organ.
11:00 a. m.—Martha Lee Women's Club.
11:10 a. m.—News.
11:15 a. m.—WLOE, Boston, Mass. (1940kc-311m).

6:30 p. m.—Yong's Kenmore Orchestra.
6:35 p. m.—Talk about books and authors by Edwin Francis Edgerton.
7:00 p. m.—Standing by.
7:05 p. m.—Helen Gordon, contralto; Dorothy Fuller, piano; Harmonica Band; Julia Tobin, soprano; Dorothy Fuller, contralto and accompanist; Schmitt, pianist; Alfred Ciochese, baritone, accompanying.
7:10 p. m.—Dance program.
7:15 p. m.—Correct time.

WBAZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (690kc-333m)
6:10 p. m.—Time and weather.
6:15 p. m.—Jerry Falvey and his orchestra.
6:20 p. m.—Jerry Falvey's orchestra.
6:25 p. m.—Correct time.

7:30 p. m.—Rock-a-bye Lady.
7:35 p. m.—Edith Whitaker MacAlpine, soprano; Dorothy Fuller, piano; Harmonica Band; Julia Tobin, soprano; Dorothy Fuller, contralto and accompanist; Schmitt, pianist; Alfred Ciochese, baritone, accompanying.
7:40 p. m.—Dance program.
7:45 p. m.—Correct time.

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SUCCESS MARKS
NEW STATION
AT CALCUTTAAdherents of Occidental and
Oriental Music Meet on
Common Ground

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—With the opening of the Calcutta station of the Indian Broadcasting Company the popularity of wireless has considerably increased. Within a fortnight 80 wireless receiving licenses have been issued in Calcutta by the General Post Office. The total number of licenses issued since 1924 there is now in the neighborhood of 2000.

In a few days the quality of the programs radiocast has captured the imagination of distant as well as local listeners and letters have been received by the authorities from towns as far as Mr. Vaidich, station director, Calcutta, a liking by both races for the alien music.

With the spontaneous expressed liking for each other's music as a basis, Mr. Vaidich hopes, as a result of his experiments, to enable both Europeans and Indians to understand and appreciate music that has until recently been foreign to them.

It was a disappointment to the directors of I. B. C. that the world aviators, Messrs. Brock and Schlee, were unable to respond to their invitation to speak into the microphone. But for the fact that the visitors were fatigued, Calcutta might have heard the Americans' thrilling story from their own lips. All visitors to India whose duties or mission have a national importance are to be invited to radiocast.

Through the quality of transmissions in Calcutta is generally improved by listeners, still better things are hoped for when certain difficulties have been smoothed away. An unusual technical inconvenience is attributable to insects which find their way into highly sensitive portions of the controlling apparatus. Steps are being taken to obviate the difficulty.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee, Wis.
Willard S. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur P. Pettit, Springfield, Mass.

But directly he got in the sty George Gander rushed out through the open door. "Oh, I am clever, I am clever," he exclaimed to James Fox Terrier and himself.

"Please do come back," implored James. They will be so cross with me for letting you out, said George Gander. "I'm going to chase the cows again."

And off he ran. Just when he got to the field, he heard Tilly Brown Cow say to Daisy White Cow, with her mouth full of grass, "Well, it is nice to be free from George Gander for a little while!"

"Oh, is it?" asked George Gander, and going up to the cows he insisted on them running round and round the field.

For a few minutes he had a glorious time. Then he felt something prick him, and he searched all over for a prick. But he couldn't find one, so he was rather puzzled.

Then at last he said, "Why, it must be a conscience, and I never thought I had one! How strange!"

He stopped chasing the cows, and sat down. The thing pricked harder than ever, and he began to feel sorry, and still more sorry for what he had done. So, in the end, he got up and walked slowly back.

"Really?" said the cows, forgetting to munch in their interest. "What's that?"

But George Gander didn't stop to explain fully, as he was in a hurry. "I've come back," he said presently to James Fox Terrier, who was still there. "My conscience made me."

"Whatever's a conscience?" asked James Fox Terrier, curiously.

"It's a thing that tells you what you have done and hasn't to do," answered George Gander.

"Oh, my mother does that," said James. "Have I a conscience, too?"

"I shouldn't think so," answered George, importantly. "As far as I know, I'm the only thing on the farm that has one."

(But he was quite wrong, for James Fox Terrier had a conscience that was in excellent working order.)

Then then, Mr. Gander came to the sty and put his head in. But before he had time to say anything, George Gander exclaimed dramatically, "Father, I regret that I ever chased the cows. From henceforth you will find me reformed character. I have a conscience now!"

"Well, that's a good thing," answered Mr. Gander, privately hoping that this change in George would last.

Wonderful to relate, it did! Only, sometimes the cows said they heard so much about his conscience that they would almost as soon be chased. But they didn't really mean it, because altogether things were much more peaceful for them, and they could eat their grass in comfort now.

**Radiocasts of
Christian Science
Services**

FOR SUNDAY, Jan. 29
BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 550 kc-54m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 1090 kc-37m.

SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WSYR, 1330 kc-22m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station W2XW, 1010 kc-37m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGH, 940 kc-35m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMB, 1420 kc-21m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBB, 820 kc-35m.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WBB, 1130 kc-25m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, 1280 kc-35m.

KANSAS CITY—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KWKC, 1350 kc-22m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980 kc-30m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940 kc-30m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPWL, 1120 kc-35m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1240 kc-30m.

LONG BEACH—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1240 kc-30m.

AMERICAN PLAN, Rates on Application
T. E. BYRON, Proprietor

St. Petersburg
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Winter Park
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Jacksonville
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Winter Haven
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Orlando
Florida
"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

St. Petersburg
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Sebring
Florida
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

HOTELS AND RESORTS

North Carolina

It's Only A Few Hours To Springtime

Why remain in cold, changeable weather when rest, sports, comfort, social pleasures and Springtime are only a few hours away at Pinehurst, N. C.? Take the 10 A. M. train from Boston for the sport and social center of the South. There delicious fare and superlative comfort await you the next morning at the Carolina Hotel, the New Holly Inn and the Berkshire Hotel (all open). Pine Needles Inn opens January 28.

All outdoor sports in perfection. A program of tournaments of national importance in full swing.

For reservations wire General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

AMERICA'S PREMIER WINTER RESORT

Pinehurst

Mail This Coupon Today! Dept. L, General Office, Pinehurst, N. C. Kindly send me booklet and rates. Name..... Address.....

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AN INDICATION of the competitive elements to be faced in the growth of air transport are shown in the reports of the National Air Transport Company, which handles the air mail and express between New York and Chicago and Dallas. The company's operating costs are 51 cents a plane mile, which is said to be higher than would be the case with a plane carrying freight only.

Railroad men have sought before to learn just what it costs to operate an airplane in regularly scheduled service, daily, and the figure thus obtained does not include overhead expenses, such as the corporate organization and salaries of executive officers. The cost is divided as follows: Communication (telegraph, etc.), 1 cent; transportation, including gas, oil, and wages, 15 cents; maintenance of planes, 12 cents; depreciation, 11 1/2 cents; maintenance of flying fields, 1 1/2 cents.

If one may assume that a load of a ton is a maximum for a plane, this results in a cost of approximately 50 cents a ton mile for transportation of goods. Railroad transportation costs are slightly under 1 cent a ton mile (the revenues being 1.1 cents and the difference representing profit to the carrier). With a cost 50 times as great, it becomes evident that the railways are not in any imminent danger of losing their freight business to airplanes, and that only the most valuable commodities, requiring rapid transport will be carried by air, unless and until air costs can be sharply reduced through some means not now manifest.

National Park Travel
Travel to the national parks and national monuments in the United States showed an increase in 1927, the Secretary of the Interior reported. A total of 2,800,000 persons visiting these scenic spots. Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon and Mount Ranier National Parks all showed increasing registrations.

Rates Cut
The cutting of passenger rates between Philadelphia and Atlantic City in amounts ranging as high as 45 per cent for certain types of round trip tickets is an evidence of the serious situation occasioned by the motor competition. The railroads, in this instance the Pennsylvania and the Reading, have faced this competition for a number of years but it was intensified by the opening of the Delaware River Bridge last year, affording direct motor roads from Philadelphia to the shore.

While the cut in rates is one of the first instances where such a policy has been undertaken by the railroads, it may be said that in this particular instance, the revenues will still be compensatory for the service performed, for there are, perhaps, few railroad routes in the United States where the costs of moving a train are as low as on the Philadelphia-Atlantic City run.

Pacific Coast Travel
Tourist travel in the west during 1927 was reported to be heavy by F. S. McGinnis, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company. The ticket validations totaled 140,000 for the westbound tourist traffic between May 15 and Oct. 31, an increase of 6 per cent over 1926, he said.

Further improvement in this type of travel is anticipated for 1928. The Southern Pacific spent approximately \$1,000,000 on advertising the advantages of the Pacific coast during 1927 and will continue this policy this year to point out the advantages of "Seeing America First."

Metric System
When civil engineers and others engaged in vocations in which measurements and weights are an integral part of their duties oppose vigorously a bill which would change the scale of weights and distances employed in the United States from a lineal to a metric system, it is to be inferred that the new proposal lacks merit. Almost without exception, business leaders, railway executives, merchants and others are opposed to

The Lure of the Mid-South

Sedgefield Inn, at Sedgefield, near Greensboro, N. C., now offers the lure of the Mid-South's mid, yet bracing, climate.

Leaving Boston on the noon train, will put you in Sedgefield at ten next morning. Whether you come for rest, for golf or other sports, you'll find our program satisfying and our food, service and appointments perfect.

Write for booklet. Address: FRANK H. ANDERSON, Manager

Sedgefield Inn

SEDFIELD-GREENSBORO-N. C.

Princess Anne Hotel

Refined, Homelike Atmosphere

American or European Plan

Moderate Rates

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Britten Bill, known as H. R. 10, which would revolutionize the system employed in computing weights and distances.

The railroad industry is more concerned than others, in rail work, all freight rates are computed on a weight basis. Scales are in pounds, and the tariffs from which the rates are determined are likewise in 100-pound, or ton, units. On the track, engineers and their section men work by feet and yards in ordering material and reporting the work performed.

Faster Schedules to Coast

Trains from Chicago to the North Pacific Coast will operate on a 68-hour schedule effective May 6, the 70-hour schedules having been expedited upon the insistence of travelers that running times to these points be more nearly comparable with those to California. The Milwaukee's Olympian, the Northern Pacific's North Coast Limited and the Great Northern's Oriental and the Union Pacific's Portland Limited and Continental-Limited are affected.

Of Interest to Travelers

What is believed to be the longest solid Pullman train ever operated through the South recently moved from Washington to Hollywood, Fla., carrying members of an association to a convention. The train consisted of 14 sleepers, three 48-seat dining cars, a club and observation car. It was 1600 feet in length and the total weight of engine and train was almost 2000 tons. Sleeping accommodations totaled 300, all occupied, and the train represented two complete trains which were consolidated at Washington in order that all members of the party might travel in one section.

The train moved over the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, Atlantic Coast Line and Florida East Coast Railways—all double-tracked, protected by automatic block signals and other modern aids to rapid and safe operation.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES PREFER FREE LABOR

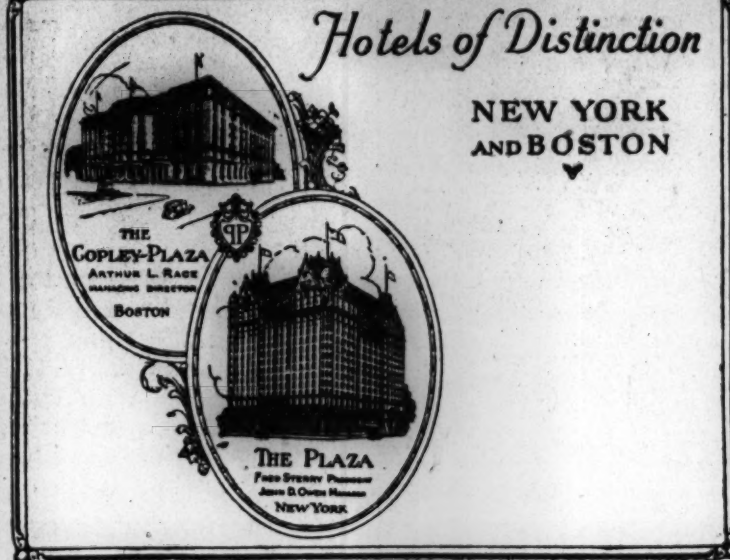
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—At a time when the subject of native labor is a live one at the League of Nations, interest is attached to the declarations of Gen. Freire de Andrade, former Governor of Mozambique, as representative of the Portuguese Government, who has just returned from Geneva. He says the slave trade may be said to have ended now throughout Africa, and the problem that is interesting all civilized countries is that of obligatory labor for natives, which should only be permitted in public work or in the interests of the natives themselves.

The Portuguese Administration, while not allowing idleness, supports the plan of allowing liberty to the natives to work on their own initiative. Contact with civilization is leading many natives to do so, especially in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. Gen. Freire de Andrade said it was plain that the predominant current advocates free native labor on self-initiative.

Greater Boston

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Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fensway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

(One person) \$25.00 a day and up
(Two persons (double bed)) \$40.00 a day and up
(Two persons (single beds)) \$35.00 a day and up

Suited for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager



The Savoy
455 Columbus Ave. Boston (Near Back Bay Station)
EACH comfortable room has a private bath. Location has maximum accessibility from all parts of Boston. Bus service at the door to Broadway subway entrance. 6 1/2 cent fare.
Situated on one of Boston's finest streets.
[Single—\$12.00 per day and up
Double—\$15.00 per day and up
Suites \$35.00 and \$60.00 per day
Special Weekly Rates]
PARKER HOUSE
Dinner dancing, no cover charge.
Rates \$3.50 and up
HOTEL TOURAINE
You will find these hotels to be conveniently located for business and pleasure. Your car cared for on arrival.
J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION
BOSTON, MASS.

The Charlesgate
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

THE VENDOME
Pleasing Surroundings
At The Vendome you will find delightful parlors and inviting foyers, large windows admitting an abundance of daylight, a beautiful guest room with spacious closets.
"Service with a Smile"
Solidified by FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON
CONCORD AVENUE, BOSTON

BELGIUM FORESEES PROSPEROUS YEAR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—If orders continue to flow in as rapidly as they have done in the past few weeks, the Belgian industrialists expect 1928 to be an exceptionally favorable year for them, particularly the Belgian motor-car manufacturers. The Minerva Motor Company, which recently amalgamated with the Fabrique Nationale to combine production, has an order for 1000 cars of 35 horsepower for abroad. All the 1928 production of this company is already sold.
The management of the South African Railways has given an order of \$50,000 to the Belgian railway car manufacturers at Haine Saint Pierre, while the new Anglo-Franco-Belgian Company at La Croyere received an order for 6,000,000 francs for Morocco. The Portuguese Railway Company sent the Belgian industry an order for 750 railway cars, which was divided up between two manufacturers. A Belgian company obtained the concession for organizing a ferryboat line between Constantinople and Scutari.

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Arlington at Tremont Street
BOSTON
VALUE
Rooms Rates Service
All outside rooms—all with private bath
Note these rates
Single, \$15 to \$24 per week
Double, \$21 to \$30 per week

VICTORIA
COPLEY SQ.—BOSTON
Dartmouth St. Near Commonwealth Ave. Boston
High Class Hotel and Transient Hotel
Special Attractive Rates are being made now for the coming season. A short walk from the subway. Three minutes from railroad.
LOUIS F. LAFRANCHE, Ownership Management
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THE ARKAVEN
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
On Ocean Drive and Promenade
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
ATTRACTIVE WINTER RATES
Write for booklet Tel. BRookline 9091

New Hampshire
Russell Cottages
KEARSARGE, N. H. (White Mountains)
Open Jan. 25 to Mar. 5
All Winter Sports
Indoor Comfort Assured
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CONCORD, New Hampshire
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains
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HOTEL INVERURIE
PACET, BERMUDA
Recently enlarged and improved, this charming waterfront hotel now provides better equipment and service than ever. Our own 18-hole golf, tennis, sailing, bathing, fishing, etc. Orchestra, dancing. For booklet, address STANLEY S. HOWE, Manager

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Hotel Excellent
Exclusive Clientele
Family Catering
Cable Address: Princess, Bermuda
Same Management
Summer and Fall Resort
HOTEL ASPINWALL, Lenox, Mass.

Colorado
You Will Enjoy
The Shirley Savoy
Denver's Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates.
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Write for information
BROADWAY AT 17TH
OLIN HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO
10 minutes' walk to business district.
WEEKDAY DINNERS, 1.00
SUNDAY DINNERS, 1.25
American or European Plan
Rates by the Day, Week or Month
JOHN HUNTINGTON, Manager
Main 4214

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The Nob Morris Hotel
PHILADELPHIA'S NEW HOTEL
208 Rooms 208 Baths
Arch at 17 St. and the Parkway
Every room outside, equipped with bed lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating hot water. Saturday Evening Post, morning paper free. Radio reception in each guest room.
THE NEW SPRUCE HOTEL
Centrally located, delightful views, call for Valley Forge and historic city tours. Reduced winter rates. Radio reception in lounge.
Hotel Rates \$2.50-\$3.00
Recommended by A. A. A. and Automobile Blue Books. Write for booklet.
D. DAVIS, General Manager
13th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia

California

SAN FRANCISCO
Hospitality
Is fittingly expressed in this beautiful hotel. Excellent dining room.
RATES \$3 to \$6
TAYLOR & O'NEILL
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

NOT only has the Clift doubled its size—it has multiplied its attractiveness, its service, its comfort and charm. Yet rates remain as before:
One Person \$3.00 and up.
Two Persons \$5.00 and up.
FREDERICK C. CLIFT, President
H. S. WARD, Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor
The Clift

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For Convenience, Comfort, Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in
SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL OAKLAND
OAKLAND, CALIF.
One of California's finest hotels
REASONABLE RATES
W. C. JURGENS, Manager

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LEXINGTON AT VINE
Dedicated to the Service of Man, kind to suit moderate income.
Rooms with bath \$2.00 per day, up. Low weekly rates.
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The SAN DIEGO HOTEL
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We try to meet your every requirement
Rates \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day
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Fireproof. Every Room with Bath
Central Location
Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double, \$2.50, \$3.50
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Rush and Ohio Street
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Moderately priced, conveniently located, modern hotel. Ten minutes' walk to Loop Center.
Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath.
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2 blocks from Lake
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Massachusetts

QUINCY

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Massachusetts

QUINCY

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Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD

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New Hampshire

CONCORD

(Continued)

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the bottom of the foot. You'll enjoy
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THE MONITOR READER
1. Was it more economical to run
Germany as a monarchy than as a
republic?—World's Great Cap-
itals.

2. When is the best time to find
well defined snow crystals?—
Young Folks' Page.

3. Why did it require eight months
to cool two tons of optical glass?
—News Feature.

4. What is John Galsworthy's
opinion of overexpression?—
Home Forum Page.

5. What is the purpose of the drag-
ging chain on gasoline-tank
trucks?—Odds and Ends.

6. What are the women of the world
doing?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say
WICKHAM STEED: "We must
learn to see American problems
from the American standpoint
as well as from our own.
We need no alliance with each
other. It will be enough if we
are both allies of the Prince of
Peace."

COMMANDER KENWORTHY:
"All who want to improve the
relations between England and
America should do all they can
to discountenance in both coun-
tries bickering, pinpricking and
petty criticism."

P. W. WILSON: "Continents
themselves are too limited for
man. He has become, once for
all, a citizen of the planet."

LADY ABERDEEN: "A nation's
progress depends in the last
analysis on an educated mother-
hood."

JOHN BUCHAN: "Hospitality is
not so much a virtue with
Americans as an instinct."

What's in a Name?
FLATT TIRE CO.
Tires, Accessories, and Repairs
—Advertisement in a lodge pro-
gram, Chicago.
People make a business of any-
thing these days.

Where's the Pump?
Wanted—Experienced dairy
foreman, one who is capable of
producing grade A milk.—Want
ad in Houston Post.
Only an experienced man could
do this.

His Inspiration
"You must have been inspired
to paint a picture like that."
"Yes, madam—with the hope of
selling it."

A Thought for Today
THE reason you
have two ears and
one mouth is because
you seldom learn any-
thing with your
mouth.—Anon.

Cotton Picking
An expert cotton picker can
gather 500 to 600 pounds per
day.

DETROIT NEWS: What we won-
der about, a little, is whether
the United States Geographical
Survey party, which has found
a new river,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

By Upright, Regular Steps

THE progress of the preliminary campaign sponsored by friends of Herbert Hoover in behalf of his candidacy for the presidential nomination at the coming Republican national convention must be extremely gratifying to all those who are seeking, by dignified and straightforward means, to advance what they deem to be a worthy and patriotic cause. There is lacking, significantly, any appeal to partisan or class prejudice. Similarly, there is absent any pretense of advancing sectional as opposed to national preferences. No pledge has been offered that Mr. Hoover, if elected, will become the champion of those who demand greater personal liberties, of the voters in one industry instead of those in all industries, or of the East as against the West or the North against the South. The people of the United States have come to regard Herbert Hoover as an exponent and champion of that broad democracy which is adapting and adjusting itself to modern world affairs. He, specifically, is esteemed as one capable of applying to the solution of new problems as they may arise that expert knowledge gained from wide experience which will insure a working out of them without a resort to political emotionalism.

It is interesting, at this juncture, to take note of the attitude of those astute practical political leaders who seem inclined to yield unwillingly their assumed right to speed or to retard the progress of any candidate's pre-convention campaign. For many weeks after the announcement made by President Coolidge that he did not "choose to run" in 1928, there seemed to be some uncertainty as to the Hoover candidacy. In the interim there was no general movement by the Secretary's friends in his behalf in an effort to pledge state delegates to his support. But now, since his candidacy has come to be taken forward, there is noticeable, in many sections of the United States, a growing willingness, or readiness, to designate him as the first choice of the electorate through its organized committees.

In some of the states, however, there seems to be a disposition on the part of organization managers to withhold, if possible, any specific pledge to support any particular candidate. This tendency seems to be manifested chiefly in those states where the hope persists that those political leaders who have so long been able to dictate or formulate party policies will, by being able to carry the convention vote in their pockets, retain for themselves the scepter of party dictatorship. They cling tenaciously to the brief authority with which they believe they were endowed.

Other equally sagacious party leaders seem better able to observe and interpret the signs of the times. Perhaps they have discovered that the issues of the coming campaign are of such vital importance to the men and women voters of the United States that they have made it quite plain that no candidate who fails to measure up to the standards and qualifications which they have set can expect to receive their support. This being the case, the delegations which go to the Republican convention uninstructed or unpledged will, judging from present indications, enjoy no special advantage. If the movement toward the standard of Mr. Hoover continues as it has begun, the trading value of uninstructed delegations will not be worth reckoning with.

Jobs for Americans Only

THE position toward alien laborers taken by two great industrial plants in New Bedford, Mass., about to resume activity after a period of idleness, raises some very interesting problems. Evidence is required of each applicant that he is a citizen of the United States, or at least that he is desirous of becoming one, and accordingly has at least taken out his first papers. It is the purpose of the management of the two plants, and of others of the city, it is reported, to insist upon proof that applicants for work from other lands have come to the United States to settle, become citizens, and presumably to pass their days here.

While this plan will find hearty response with many so-called 100 per cent Americans, others, no less patriotic but perhaps more humanitarian, will find strong arguments against so restrictive a position. Those whose slogan is "America First," or "America for Americans," are sincere in holding it to be within their inherent rights to prefer as employees citizens of the country over aliens. Such, moreover, claim that this preference is justifiable, not alone in the field of labor but in regard to privileges of the social institutions of the country as well. They contend that the rights and privileges which America affords in such generous measure should be shared first by those who, while profiting by the advantages afforded by residence here, advantages which involve employment, as well as educational and social privileges, have shown themselves willing to assume the duties and obligations of citizenship.

These guardians of American liberty, including the employers at New Bedford, take the position that the citizen, first of all, is entitled to employment because he is a citizen, with all that that term implies; that accordingly, one who is not a citizen, or who has not at least manifested his intention to become one, must wait until all citizens are employed before he can expect to obtain work. The tendency of such a procedure, if adopted, will unquestionably reduce the flow of incoming laborers even below the present prescribed quotas.

The difficulties which would arise from the general adoption of this policy are neither few nor unimportant. If a period of unusual prosperity and attendant development should come to the country, the demand for labor would exceed the supply and the wage would exceed the present high level, a condition which many industries could not stand. Moreover, it should be remembered that in no small measure the unprecedented development of the country has been possible only because of alien laborers who have been willing to do the hardest manual labor for the high wage offered. Without these hewers of wood and drawers of water, development would have been much slower. Accord-

ingly, the United States owes a debt of gratitude to these willing workers. And while, to be sure, many have gone back with their accumulations to spend their days in sunny Italy, or some other homeland, yet many more have remained to become citizens, developing into sterling supporters of American ideals, of law, order and the institutions of the country.

If the policy adopted by the New Bedford mills should become general throughout the country, many unready for citizenship would be forced to apply for it, or return at once to their native lands, for without employment few could remain. Therefore, if the plan is to be adopted, its gradual introduction would enable the laborers already here, as well as prospective immigrants, to adjust themselves to the new conditions. Such procedure would be just to many seekers for asylum in the United States.

Fifty-Six Billion Dollars

SOME idea of the vast amount of what, for lack of a more definite term, is called "capital" that has been accumulated in the comparatively brief period since the territory embraced in the United States entered upon its full industrial development, is conveyed by the figures showing the aggregate bank resources of the country to be about fifty-six billions. This immense sum does not, of course, merely consist of money or currency, but represents credits for, or titles to, that part of the national wealth which is available as a basis for productive or distributive activities. Through perfected systems of banking it has been made possible to erect a great credit structure far surpassing the limitations formerly imposed by the amount of actual money—gold or silver coins, that was once believed to be the basis of industry and commerce. In the light of the figures quoted the economic theories of a generation or two ago, holding that the volume of money in any given country determined its industrial and commercial prosperity, are seen to be as fallacious as the dictum of economists that the wages of labor depended upon the magnitude of an imaginary "wage fund."

Translated into terms that signify enormous resources of capital, or credits, this statement of banking resources should be the most conclusive answer to pessimistic questionings of the future course of American industry. The existing supply of credits can so readily be enlarged that it is not conceivable there should be any scarcity of capital for all legitimate purposes, including the projects for new transportation facilities, water-power developments, and the reorganization of agriculture on a more satisfactory basis. In the future, as in the past, it will continue to be demonstrated that invested capital is not destroyed, or "frozen," but through banking agencies becomes an asset upon which new credits are constantly made available.

Federal Laws for Aviation?

BEFORE he started on his nonstop flight from Washington to Mexico City, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appeared before the House Appropriations Committee at Washington and urged the policy of federal supervision of American commercial aviation. The famous American flier expressed it as his opinion that aviation was on the verge of a tremendous growth and that Congress should legislate regarding it. One of his chief recommendations was that widespread airways should be provided for.

Persons who have studied the rapid progress which aviation has made in the world during the past few years, especially since Colonel Lindbergh has shown how unlimited are the uses to which it can and undoubtedly will be put in the near future, are realizing that if it is to be placed on a substantial basis it will have to be governed by federal or state laws, or both. While a few states have already enacted legislation to govern aviation, one may safely say that the laws now in force not only are inadequate to meet the needs of the near future, but also do not even fully meet the requirements of the present time.

It is interesting to note that Colonel Lindbergh advocated federal legislation. The experience of the automobilists with state laws regarding motor transportation has not been any too satisfactory, and efforts have been made and are still being made to institute a national code of laws to regulate automobile traffic in place of the many state regulations of the present time. When one stops to consider that aviation promises to be a national far more than a state system of transportation, it becomes evident that state regulations will prove even less satisfactory, when governing flying, than they have been in governing the use of roads by automobiles. Practically everything that will require regulation in the field of aviation will involve more than one state, and it is to be hoped that the federal lawmakers will get together in the immediate future and draw up a code of laws that will meet the needs of the future as well as those of the present time.

Disestablishment

WHATEVER may be the attitude finally adopted by the bishops of the Church of England, the rejection of the alternative prayer book by the Commons has raised in many thoughts the question of disestablishment. That disestablishment would radically change the relations of the Church of England to the state everyone sees; but what the exact nature and effect of the change would be is much less generally understood. This widespread uncertainty exists because Great Britain, unlike the United States, has no written Constitution. In the United States a strictly constitutional question can of course be solved from the standpoint of the written word; but the British Constitution is not set down in a definite document to which one may refer, and its bearing on any particular question often cannot be readily ascertained without special study of the subject. An unwritten constitution has many virtues, but simplicity is not one of them.

Many problems, however, which in the United States or France may be solved by a quotation from the Constitution, can in England be settled just as readily by reference to a particular Act

of Parliament or lawsuit in which the question was decided once and for all. The case of Arthur Hall, for example, establishes the right of the House of Commons to maintain its own discipline just as definitely as Article I, Section 5, of the United States Constitution guarantees a similar privilege to the House of Representatives. But no Act of Parliament formulates or defines the establishment; and to understand it, many statutes relating to the church, from the time of Henry VIII to the time of William III, and even later, have to be compared with each other.

The establishment is a particular relation between the Anglican Church and the state which does not exist between the state and other churches; and it is mainly the result of historical development in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Both parties enjoy privileges which entail corresponding obligations. If the Church of England were disestablished, the King would not, as he does now, receive the crown from the church, nor would he take an oath promising to maintain its doctrines and government, nor would he be compelled to belong to its communion; bishops would cease to sit in the House of Lords and the church courts would no longer enjoy coercive jurisdiction. Moreover, there would be a very considerable disendowment of the church. On the other hand, the Crown would lose its right to nominate bishops and to restrain the actions of convocation; the governing body of the church, and Parliament would no longer be able to prevent changes in doctrine and formularies.

The suggestion of disestablishment has been received with comparatively little opposition, although it really opens up the possibility of grave constitutional changes. The theory of the omniscience of Parliament is as near a fundamental of the Constitution as anything very well can be, and the proposal to take away its active jurisdiction over the affairs of the Anglican Church would inevitably result in a modification of constitutional theory. Parliament would, indeed, still be able legally to control the church, but actually it would cease to do so, and its capacity to exercise authority in a crisis would be considerably lessened by the withdrawal of so large a sphere of influence from the realm of practice to that of theory.

The Earl of Birkenhead has brought up the question even more definitely. In a letter to the London Times he suggests that the bishops would be perfectly justified in ignoring the decision of the Commons in the prayer book debate. Whether or not public opinion is ready to consider some modification of the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, it will be interesting to discover. It is one of the advantages of an unwritten constitution that it makes revolutionary changes possible without a revolution.

Going "Down to the Sea in Ships"

IT FALLS to the lot of but relatively few persons to spend thirty-five years on the sea, crossing the Atlantic during that time close on 1000 times; and when to this record is added the achievement of being in command for half a decade of the mighty *Leviathan*, it must be acknowledged that Capt. Herbert Hartley has earned a well merited change of occupation. Somehow the attraction of the sea has long been recognized as of a nature that those who come under its spell but rarely find themselves willing to settle down to any completely different occupation. Perhaps Captain Hartley will prove an exception to this rule; anyhow none will say that he is not entitled to an opportunity in anything on the land to which he may desire to turn his hand.

Longfellow, in his "Secret of the Sea," includes these lines,

"Wouldst thou,"—so the helmsman answered,
"Learn the secret of the sea?
Only those who brave its dangers
Comprehend its mystery!"

And to the layman, accustomed to think of a trip across the Atlantic as something almost beyond his reach, such a career as that of Captain Hartley takes on the quality of the spectacular. To the latter, however, his contemplated change of vocation hinges around the fact that he has expressed in these words, "I have not had a home since I was nineteen." How natural, therefore, that he should be looking forward to what has been for so long outside the reach of his endeavor. In his years of seafaring experience, there must have been many times when he has glimpsed the "mystery" of the sea to a degree undreamed of by ordinary folk. That he may find his latter days on land a fitting climax to his earlier years is what all who have appreciated his efforts to serve his fellow men will gladly wish him.

Editorial Notes

The British have a new order—unofficial, however—the O. R. Founded on chivalry, and having for its intent the making of motorizing safer for both pedestrian and driver, it is styled the Order of the Road. To obtain it one must have driven 10,000 miles in three years without accident and without coming within the tolls of the law. Applicants for the order must also agree to observe the rules laid down by the committee of the order. May its tribe increase!

Apparently the Pan-American Conference at Havana left the Cuban climate out of account when it decided upon "open covenants openly arrived at." News reports state that the sessions are so literally open that the committees are being distracted by tourists and birds.

Another indication of man's faith in man. A Congressman from Massachusetts has prepared a bill to eliminate the necessity of an oath being taken on income tax returns. This bill would require only that the signer understand that he is responsible for his statements.

That application of the Golden Rule in business brings results is again attested by Cincinnati's experience. A wage increase totaling 6 1/4 cents an hour in the building trades was followed by an increase in labor's efficiency which cut costs by 5 per cent.

Molasses stuck close to its calm, smooth nature by quieting the sea during a recent storm when 70,000 gallons were thrown overboard.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

NO OBSERVANT student can travel about the United States today without realizing that the prodigious industrial development of the country is confronting its people not only with the two great internal problems discussed in a recent "Diary," but also with tremendous problems in the foreign field also. Neither the people of the United States nor those of other lands have yet grasped the place of America in the post-war world.

In 1920 the electorate of the United States, by one of the largest majorities ever recorded, decided against joining the League of Nations and in favor of returning to the tradition of aloofness from political intercourse with the Old World which it had consistently followed during the preceding century. Yet despite this decision in favor of political isolation a process of international economic penetration has been going on unparalleled in history.

For good and all the United States is now building its future on industry. Every year a larger proportion of its people are coming to live by manufacture and commerce and finance, a smaller proportion by agriculture and mining. The dominance of the great northeastern quadrilateral, the plight of the farmers in the last few years, the migration of the younger generation from the farm to the town, all these are symptoms of a process which shows no signs of being checked.

The inevitable consequences are twofold. In the first place the United States will have to buy an increasing proportion of its foodstuffs and raw materials from other countries and to sell an increasing proportion of its industrial production abroad, in order to pay for its imports and to keep its factories and people employed at home. Its business men are therefore becoming more and more concerned with trade in foreign lands because it is vital to their own prosperity.

In the second place the United States is accumulating capital more rapidly than it can find profitable investment for it at home, and is therefore exporting it on an immense and increasing scale. An issue by the United States Treasury at 3 1/4 per cent a few days ago was subscribed five times over, while the foreign investments of the people of the United States are now said to exceed \$20,000,000,000 and to be rapidly rising.

This second process is more important than the first. There is nothing that the ordinary man is more concerned with than the security of his investments or the condition of his property, and today more and more of the citizens of the United States are acquiring an interest in properties and businesses in foreign lands. In doing so they are not merely concerned in making a satisfactory commercial exchange, they are becoming the owners of part of the economic system by which other peoples live.

The ultimate effects of the present economic trend in the United States must inevitably be an immense alteration in the position of the United States in the world. Instead of being a self-contained community, both economically and politically, separated from and indifferent to the rest of the world, it will be a community actively concerned to maintain those conditions throughout the world which will enable it to buy and sell profitably everywhere, and to protect its investments and to draw regular dividends from them.

The people of the United States are in fact, though

unconsciously, establishing what seems destined to become the greatest economic empire that the world has ever seen. By reason of their growing capital resources, immensely larger than those of any other country, they are in process of producing or acquiring the ownership of a large part of the overseas economic equipment and the natural resources by which the world will live. Some of the best economists believe that within a generation they may come to own and manage a third or a half of the organized wealth of the earth.

This process, however, startling as it may appear, is necessary from the point of view of the rest of humanity. One of the chief political disabilities from which Asia, Africa, and part of Europe suffer today is poverty. It is simply not possible for their inhabitants to attain to a genuine form of democratic civilization without shortening their hours of work and reaching a standard of living which will enable them to educate and equip themselves to manage their countries under modern conditions.

Their standard of living, however, can only be raised by reorganizing the whole structure of their economic system so as to make it as productive as it is in western countries today. That is impossible without machinery, organization and capital, and these are only obtainable from the United States and other industrial nations, for they have little capital or economic experience of their own.

From every point of view, therefore, it seems inevitable that the United States should become more and more bound up with the economic activities of the rest of the world. In proportion as that happens she will become interested, not in herself remaining at peace when the rest of the world was at war, as was the case during the last century, but in maintaining peace all over the world as the only condition of uninterrupted trade and prosperity for herself and other industrial powers. In fact, the main external interest of the United States, like that of Great Britain, is in maintaining peace, prosperity, and freedom everywhere.

It is clear, indeed, that economic necessity is going to force a change in the external policy of the United States even if political opinion in favor of isolation does not change first. For the present relationship of the United States to other nations is obviously impossible as international questions and international problems multiply, something they are sure to do as the shrinkage of time and space under modern invention bring the peoples together.

Today, save for the almost forgotten and incomplete Bryan treaties, the United States has no means of settling its disputes with other nations, when diplomacy fails, except war. It does not sit in with the League of Nations. It does not accept the World Court. It has no Locarno pacts. If it is unreasonable, or its opponent to a dispute is unreasonable, force or the use of force is the only remedy. And that spells the risk of war.

What policy it will adopt to deal with the changing relations with the rest of the world no outsider can attempt to estimate. But a traveler's impressions are that sentiment against using war as a method of settling disputes is steadily on the increase and that the development of arbitration rather than adherence to the League of Nations is the most likely line of advance for public opinion in the near future to indorse.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Franconia's Forest Shrine

THE New Englanders have ever tended to enshrine their feeling for the past in memorials. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, which has done so much to save the beauties of that State, has begun a drive to raise the last \$100,000 necessary to acquire the 6000 acres of the woodlands surrounding the "Great Stone Face" of Franconia Notch, which has become bound up with so many old New England associations. The total purchase price is \$400,000, of which half has been appropriated by the State and \$100,000 by the will of the late James J. Storrow of Boston. Part of the balance has already been contributed by individuals throughout New England.

It is the peculiar charm of the Franconia Notch district that, although no longer covered with first-growth timber, it possesses the wild majesty of virgin country. The hotels at the Notch have been burned down. There are few houses within the area, and these for the most part hidden. It is as though the region had remained untouched of modern civilization and had carried over into our hectic, noisy days the peace of the forest primeval.

The Old Man of the Mountains whose stone face looks out upon the treetops of the valley must occasionally have been shocked by the irreverence of the little humans who rolled by under his nose in four-wheeled bugs that gave forth noxious blue gases—men who gazed upon his face with complaisance and hurried on with another trophy of sight-seeing added to the list treasured by their women-kind. The Indians, who hunted through the Notch before the white interlopers made their devastating inroads, more truly divined the spirit of the place, and passed in awe to pay tribute to the might of nature.

Fortunately, it is with kindred reverence that those who now seek to preserve the surroundings of this famous spot from defilement by commercial exploitation are carrying on their campaign. Touched by the beauty and majesty of the Notch, they wish to see it made into a shrine where coming generations may feel the presence of the genial spirit of the forest and the mountain which possesses the healing power to compose the frazzled restlessness of the children of this industrial age. Franconia Notch should be saved—and will be, as soon as the people hear the appeal.—*New York Times*.

Our Part

THE promise of the new year is an opportunity only on the condition that it is made so.—*Kansas City Star*.

The Best Policy

ANOTHER service to benefit the customer is to be inaugurated by a New York department store with the beginning of the new year. Certain goods will be marked "Fragile" and others labeled "This Will Not Wear Well." This is a great step ahead of the old-fashioned dealer who said the blue serge wouldn't wear shiny, when it always did.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Playing the Game

WE ENTER upon the New Year, to be sure—but in it we shall be responsive to the same forces as heretofore. We will be rewarded as we put ourselves into harmony with divine statutes and punished as we disregard them. There are but two lamps by which our feet may be guided, those of experience and conscience. If we profit by one and hearken to the other, we shall avoid many of the pitfalls that lie ahead; the same old pitfalls, in the same old places and hidden in the same old manner. If we play the game in accord with the rules laid down by that "still, small, warning voice within," we shall escape the old retributions for the same old errors that men and women have been making for thousands of years.—*Patchogue (N. Y.) Advance*.

Blame Liquor, Not Prohibition!
PROHIBITION will be blamed for the poison-alcohol deaths in New York, but it cannot account for deaths from the same cause in Manitoba.—*Toronto Globe*.

The Sales

IT WAS probably a woman who invented "the sales." They supply the irresistible lure of the bargain, give a flip to business just when it is most needed, hoist people back with a jerk from the happy laziness of holiday to workaday bustle, and generally benefit everybody while harming nobody.

"The sales" have become a national institution, and

a very admirable one. Whatever point there ever was in the gibes which superior people used to direct against them has long since disappeared. Still less does any rhyme or reason remain in the jokes which mere man was wont to indulge in at the expense of the armies of women shoppers.

Man himself has discovered the attractiveness and the cash value of the shopping bargain, and as he still retains wisdom enough to follow a woman's good example, he, too, will be out on the hunt when the sale season opens.—*London Daily Express*.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve the right of its selection, and this Board does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Answer to Wet Propaganda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the annual address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, published in the Law Student, I find a very forceful, rather conclusive answer to much of the propaganda advanced both by the wets and by the pessimists.

Early in the year 1927 Dr. Marsh sent out letters to several hundred successful leading business men throughout the United States, representing all classes of business in every part of the United States, asking the essentials of sound character, how best to develop it, same, if religious training is a necessary basis, and if so, should such training be in the home or at school.

After receiving the answers to his questionnaire he was so impressed therewith that he sent the same letter to one thousand members of the graduating class of 1927 of the Boston University. After receiving the answers from the students he then classified all the letters and reduced them by analysis into simple terms and into two groups. He then found that both groups stood very pronouncedly for eleven ideals for good character building; namely, honesty, love, reverence, loyalty, industry, intelligence, a moral sense, courage, justice, self-control, patience.

It will be seen that Dr. Marsh in sending out his questionnaire was thinking particularly of how best to develop sound character, and that those answering his questionnaire were similarly motivated; therefore, the answer to the wet propaganda which I draw from his address, would seem to be all the more forceful and conclusive, considering that the answers are from people representing both the business element and a student body coming from all classes and from all parts of the country.

It is worthy of note that when these answers touching the ideals of good character building are all classified, and those of the leading successful business men are arranged in one column and those of the graduating student body are arranged in another column, the percentage of the student body holding for these high ideals in character building exceed that of the leading successful business men by 2.25 per cent.

It is especially worthy of note to find that, under the head of honesty, love, reverence, intelligence and patience (spiritually), the percentage of the student body standing for these ideals as the best essentials for good character building exceed those of the leading successful business men by 2.25 per cent.

If an answer is really needed to the charge so frequently heard, to the effect that the younger generation is becoming more careless in their conduct than were their fathers, the foregoing would seem almost conclusive; but crime is not increasing. The morale of the people as a whole is higher than ever before.

More and more we are growing toward the goal, that we are, after all, our brother's keeper. So, too, the charge so frequently made (a standard charge among the wets) that the Volstead Act is corrupting the student body of the United States is disproven by the aforementioned answers.

These students, coming from every part of the United States, representing every element of business and society, and speaking for the, shortly to be, business element of the United States, stand on their answers for the future of this country 12.35 per cent higher for good character, 12.35 per cent higher for Christian ideas, 12.35 per cent higher for God and humanity than do their immediate predecessors. It would also seem to be a very satisfactory confirmation of the statement that the world is growing better. R. A. G. Pueblo, Colo.